



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

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THE GLARE
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CROOKE'S GLASSES
N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
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No. 19,888 號三廿百八千九萬一第 日三初月二拾年酉辛 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1921. 六拜禮 號一十三月貳拾年拾國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATION CHAMPAGNES

Pommery & Greno	\$94	\$97
Veuve Clicquot	94	97
Bollinger	92	95
Riper Haldenbeck	90	93
Geo. Goulet	90	93
Dalbeck	44	46

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.	
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "	
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 12 " "	
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " " 12 " "	
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 10 " "	
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 " "	
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "	
HOURS GARS.	
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 9.20 p.m.	
9.20 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes.	
11.45 p.m.	
SATURDAY.	
Extra Car—12 midnight.	
SUNDAY.	
7.30 a.m. to 7.45 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes.	
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "	
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "	
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "	
1.00 p.m. " 4.00 " " 15 " "	
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "	
HOURS GARS.	
As on Week Days.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or Cheques or Comptroller Order, recommended by Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1921, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station	No. 1	No. 2		No. 3	No. 4		No. 5		No. 6		No. 7		No. 8		No. 9		No. 10		No. 11		No. 12		No. 13		No. 14		No. 15		No. 16		No. 17		No. 18		No. 19		No. 20		No. 21		No. 22		No. 23		No. 24		No. 25		No. 26		No. 27		No. 28		No. 29		No. 30		No. 31		No. 32		No. 33		No. 34		No. 35		No. 36		No. 37		No. 38		No. 39		No. 40		No. 41		No. 42		No. 43		No. 44		No. 45		No. 46		No. 47		No. 48		No. 49		No. 50		No. 51		No. 52		No. 53		No. 54		No. 55		No. 56		No. 57		No. 58		No. 59		No. 60		No. 61		No. 62		No. 63		No. 64		No. 65		No. 66		No. 67		No. 68		No. 69		No. 70		No. 71		No. 72		No. 73		No. 74		No. 75		No. 76		No. 77		No. 78		No. 79		No. 80		No. 81		No. 82		No. 83		No. 84		No. 85		No. 86		No. 87		No. 88		No. 89		No. 90		No. 91		No. 92		No. 93		No. 94		No. 95		No. 96		No. 97		No. 98		No. 99		No. 100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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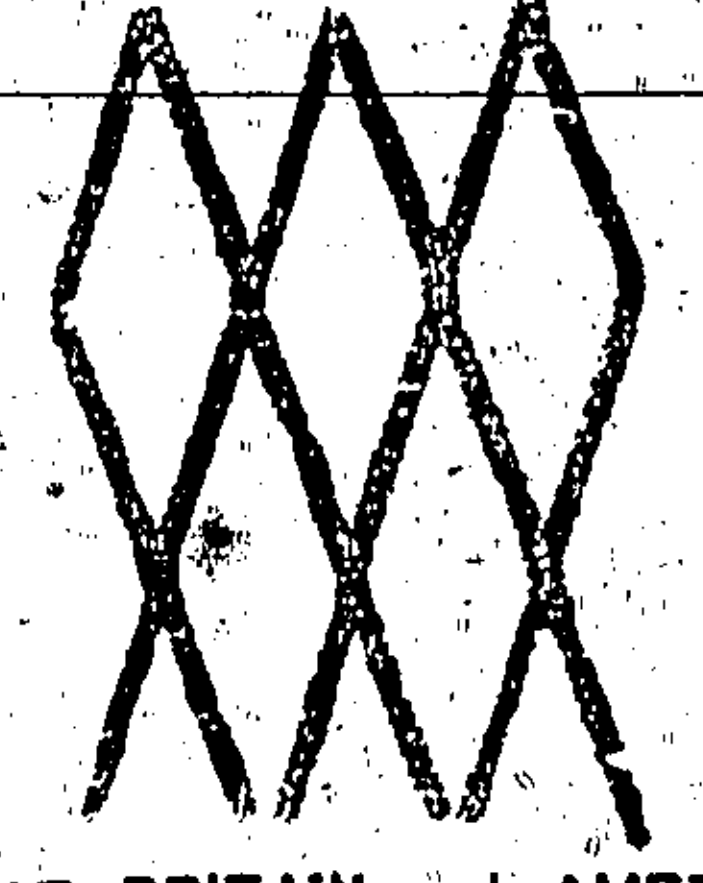
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CHRONOLOGY FOR THE YEAR.

PRINCIPAL HAPPENINGS IN 1921.

JANUARY.

- 1.—Departure of Major-General F. Ventris, C.B.
- 2.—Knighthood for Mr. N. J. Stabb, ex-Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
- 3.—Visit of National Council for Combating Venereal Disease. Educational campaign inaugurated.
- 4.—Boy Scouts' first public display.
- 5.—Fire-cracker factory in Hamuntin wrecked by explosion.
- 6.—St. George's Ball.
- 7.—S.S. *Anchises* (Messrs. Holt Bros.) arrives on her first Far Eastern voyage.
- 8.—Big fire at Messrs. Bailey & Co.'s shipyard.
- 9.—Kowloon Dock Ball.
- 10.—Whole gang of armed robbers captured at West Point.
- 11.—Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps win the Rifle League Championship.
- 12.—Arrival of Mr. Henry Keswick, M.P., in his yacht, the *Citty Sarah*.
- 13.—Chinese banquet to the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., on his retirement from the position of Director of Public Works.
- 14.—Welcome at Union Church to the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald on his return from vacation.
- 15.—Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders' Annual Ball.
- 16.—Hongkong Roll of Honour published.
- 17.—Departure from the Colony of Mr. T. E. Hough, after 39 years residence in the Far East.
- 18.—Burns Night dinner.
- 19.—Basket Ball Association formed.
- 20.—Prisoners sentenced in important pilferage case from Holt's Wharf.
- 21.—Sixth Congregation of Hongkong University. Graduation ceremony.
- 22.—New tennis courts opened.
- 23.—Murder and piracy in the harbour near Yau-ma-tei. Young sampans woman killed.
- 24.—Hongkong War Memorial Cross unveiled by H.E. the Governor.
- 25.—New Cathedral Hall opened by H.E. the Governor.
- 26.—Annual meeting of Cathedral Subscribers.

FEBRUARY.

- 1.—Donation of \$100,000 to Hongkong University by Sir Robert Ho Tung. Portrait of Sir Robert Ho Tung unveiled at Queen's College.
- 2.—Annual meeting of Union Church.
- 3.—*Hong Wan I* stranded at Bell's Island.
- 4.—Corpl. Grimes, of the Defence Corps, wins the local "Bisley."
- 5.—Chinese woman sent to prison for cruelty to a man.
- 6.—Several killed in motor-car accident on China New Year's Day. Coroner's Jury, later, attribute accident to the throwing of cracker-bombs and recommend their prohibition.
- 7.—Hongkong defeat Shanghai in Inter-port golf match at Fanning.
- 8.—Kowloon marathon race won by A. McIr.
- 9.—Victoria Club wins the Hongkong Challenge Cup.
- 10.—Accident at Aviation Display, Happy Valley.
- 11.—Annual meeting of Kowloon Residents' Association. Important local problems discussed.
- 12.—"Sweated Labour" discussed at public meeting.
- 13.—Death of Mr. J. H. Gardiner, solicitor.
- 14.—Annual Race meeting opened.
- 15.—Death of Capt. A. O. Plant, river inspector of the Upper Yangtze, while travelling homeward. (Mrs. Plant died in Hongkong shortly after the steamer's arrival in port).
- 16.—Last day of the official race meeting. Mr. John Johnstone wins the Championship on Silver Streak.
- 17.—Annual meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Financial review by the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr.
- 18.—The "Off Day" at the Race Meeting.
- 19.—Annual meeting of ratepayers of the Shamnoon, Canton.

MARCH.

- 1.—Sanitary Board discusses an outbreak of rinderpest in Kowloon.
- 2.—Annual Exhibition of Horticultural Society.
- 3.—Fire in the Harbour—on the T.K.K. *Korea Maru*.
- 4.—Legislative Council approves the continuance of Light Dues.
- 5.—Wreck of the *Hong Moh* off the Lam-moeks. Hundreds of Chinese passengers perish. About 250 saved by the C.N. steamer *Shansi*, H.M.S. *Carleton* and H.M.S. *Foxley*.
- 6.—Government House couple condemned to death for a murder committed in the bathroom of Government House.
- 7.—Twenty-nine bishops of the Missions Etrangères visit the Colony.
- 8.—Second annual Diocesan Conference. Appeal for the preservation of the historic Protestant Church at Macao.
- 9.—Visit of H.I.H. the Crown Prince of Japan en route for Europe. Close privacy observed. Dinner at Government House.
- 10.—Annual meeting of the St. George's Society. Retiring President calls a halt to lavish expenditure at the annual ball.
- 11.—Crown Prince of Japan motors to Tytan.
- 12.—First annual meeting of the Chinese Young Women's Christian Association.
- 13.—Death of Mr. E. J. Noronha. Proposed Portuguese memorial.
- 14.—Volunteer Defence Corps prize distribution.
- 15.—Bishop of Victoria and the Cathedral Chaplain "At Home."
- 16.—Important sales of property in the central district. Astor House site changes hands.
- 17.—Disturbances by American sailors in Victoria.
- 18.—Gymkhana Club absorbed in the Jockey Club.
- 19.—Hongkong Hotel Company annual meeting. Scheme for new hotel in Kowloon announced.
- 20.—Seventy-fifth anniversary of local Masonry celebrated.
- 21.—Two days' inquiry into the *Hong Moh* disaster opened. Verdict given on May 11th.
- 22.—Hongkong C.O. war memorial tablet unveiled by H.E. the Governor.
- 23.—The new clock started in Kowloon Railway Station tower.
- 24.—Commission of Inquiry into Child Labour appointed by H.E. the Governor.
- 25.—Annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.
- 26.—Exporters' and Dealers' Association annual meeting.
- 27.—Inquiry into the loss of the *Hong Wan I* which was stranded on January 29th. Verdict: "Careless navigation."

APRIL.

- 1.—First Gymkhana by the Jockey Club. Canton Rowing Club Regatta.
- 2.—Legislative Council increases liquor and tobacco duties and proposes that the rates on tenements be increased from 13 to 20 per cent. (afterwards withdrawn).
- 3.—Committee's proposal to increase facilities for sea bathing published.
- 4.—Inauguration of Sir William Brunyate, K.C.M.G., as Vice-Chancellor of Hongkong University. Honorary degree of LL.D. conferred upon Dr. G. P. Jordan.
- 5.—Hongkong's Economic Resources. Reports by Committees published on shipbuilding, mining and minerals, land development, etc.
- 6.—Hon. Mr. Claud Severn assumed the Administration of the Government on the departure of H.E. the Governor on a visit to North China.
- 7.—The *Hainan* ashore on the Lam-moeks.
- 8.—Mr. A. J. Osmund wins the billiards championship.
- 9.—Sanitary Board suggests a campaign against mosquitoes.
- 10.—Fatal house collapse in Old Bailey.
- 11.—Relaying of rails reported complete at annual meeting of the Tramway Co.
- 12.—Proposals for new and increased stamp duties introduced in the Legislative Council.
- 13.—Mr. James Hickson commences a Mission of Healing.
- 14.—R. and H. Hancock win the open doubles tennis championship.
- 15.—Chamber of Commerce holds a meeting to protest against the proposed new stamp duties and suggests Government loans instead.
- 16.—Local branch of the British Legion formed.
- 17.—Queen's College Old Boys' Association. First annual dinner.
- 18.—Census taken in Hongkong.
- 19.—Ng Sze Kwong wins the open singles tennis championship.
- 20.—Departure from the Colony of Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, solicitor, after 24 years' residence.
- 21.—Stamp Ordinance passed into law.

MAY.

- 1.—Foundation stone of building for the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation laid in Shanghai.
- 2.—Farewell and presentation, in Hongkong, to Sir James Stewart Lockhart, retiring Commissioner of Weihaiwei.
- 3.—Jockey Club Gymkhana.
- 4.—Four inches of rain in 24 hours. Much damage done.
- 5.—Public meeting of protest against increased house rates. Rescission demanded.
- 6.—Annual meeting of the Constitutional Reform Association. Decision to petition the House of Commons again for a more popular form of Government.
- 7.—Marine Court Finding as to *Hong Moh* disaster. Faulty navigation; rescue work praised, "especially the heroic action of Capt. E. R. G. Evans, R.N. (Inquiry opened on March 22nd).
- 8.—Peanut oil factory burned down at Samshui.
- 9.—U.S. Shipping Board's *Wenatchee* arrives from Shanghai on first outward trip.
- 10.—Scheme outlined for transferring the Diocesan Boys' School across the harbour to Kowloon.
- 11.—Empire Day Celebrations. Interport cricket match. Hongkong v. Shanghai, begun at Shanghai.
- 12.—Medical Officer of Health replies to Mrs. Neville Rolf's criticisms of Hongkong's public health administration.
- 13.—The T.K.K. *Toyo Maru* on view in the harbour.
- 14.—Shanghai win the Interport cricket match.
- 15.—Colony's Shipping Report for 1920 published. Increase of 34,329 vessels reported by the Harbour Master.
- 16.—Forty-eighth meeting of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.
- 17.—Extraordinary meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to approve an increase of capital by five million dollars.
- 18.—Peak Tramway Company decide to relay track with a view to getting larger cars.
- 19.—Rainfall during May, 33.78 inches; a record for the month; only beaten in 1860.

JUNE.

- 1.—Fire at Victoria Hospital.
- 2.—King's Birthday Celebrations. Review of troops. Government House Reception.
- 3.—Jockey Club Gymkhana.
- 4.—Report on the mosquito pest presented to the Sanitary Board.
- 5.—Hongkong wins the Interport tennis doubles at Shanghai.
- 6.—Launch of the *Kwongchow* at Tai-koo Dockyard.
- 7.—The Dragon Festival. Chinese boat races in the harbour.
- 8.—Fortieth annual meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
- 9.—Preliminary report of the local Census. Issued. Population of the Colony, 816,742.
- 10.—Hotel Mansions bought by the Union Insurance Society.

(Continued on 2942 p.)

WORLD THEATRE

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CHRONOLOGY FOR THE YEAR.

(Continued from page 1.)

- 31.—Mr. H. A. Lammett summons Mr. King, Deputy Superintendent of Police, for obstruction on the road to Repulse Bay.
- 23.—Legislative Council rescinds the decision to increase the rates on tenements from 13 to 20 per cent. H.E. the Governor denounces "rack-renting." Rents Restriction Ordinance forthwith rescinded. Committee of Inquiry appointed.
- Local branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Resuscitated.
- 24.—Board of Education decide upon increased subsidies for vernacular education.
- Archbishop Mannix in Hongkong. He replies to criticism.
- 25.—Jockey Club gives an "extra" Gymkhana.
- 26.—A cable from London mentions the possibility of a visit by the Prince of Wales to the Far East.
- 27.—News received of the death in London of Mr. A. P. Sinnett, editor of the *Hongkong Daily Press* from 1885 to 1889.
- 28.—H.E. the Governor gives a dinner party in honour of the Hon. Mr. J. Storey, Premier of New South Wales.
- 29.—Passengers on the J.C.L. s.s. *Tjikembang* charged with "revolt." No extraditable offence proved after protracted hearing.
- 30.—First reading of the Rents Bill in the Legislative Council.
- Order-in-Council issued prohibiting manufacture, sale, or possession of "cracker-bombs."
- JULY.
- 1.—King Edward Hotel sold for \$775,000.
- 2.—Sensation caused by suspension of Banque Industrielle de Chine. Many small investors affected.
- 6.—Chinese Shipping Companies fined for carrying opium.
- 8.—Presentation of police medals by H.E. the Governor.
- Chinese Chamber of Commerce considers the Rents Bill.
- Wills Regt. celebrates a *Somme* anniversary.
- 10.—Report received from Paris that M. Briand "hopes for a satisfactory solution" of the Banque Industrielle difficulty.
- 13.—Departure of Sir William Brunsford on an educational mission to the Straits, Singapore and Penang.
- 14.—Death from pneumonia of Dr. E. A. Woods, a newly-arrived missionary of the L.M.S.
- 15.—Death of Mrs. Armstrong, Hongkong's oldest European resident.
- 18.—Rents Bill passed into law. Petitioners for and against the Bill represented before the Legislative Council by barristers.
- The Captain Superintendent of Police reports in favour of reorganising the Fire Brigade with a small European and larger Chinese personnel.
- 19.—Winding-up Petition respecting the Banque Industrielle de Chine heard by Mr. Justice Gompertz.
- 20.—Wor. Bro. P. H. Holyoak, D.D.G.M., installed as D.G.M. of Hongkong and South China Masonry.
- 25.—Government House garden party. American naval visitors entertained.
- 27.—S.S. *Telamachus* arrives in the harbour badly damaged in a typhoon.
- 30.—Chinese mass meeting at the Taiping Theatre to defend the *mui tai* system.
- AUGUST.
- 3.—Summons against Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. for carriage of opium on the *Kam Sang* dismissed.
- 4.—Anniversary of the declaration of the European War.
- British Legion dinner at the Hongkong Hotel.
- 6.—Donation announced of \$100,000 to Hongkong University, by Messrs. John Swire & Sons, towards endowing the Taikoo Chair of Engineering.
- 8.—Chinese Society formed to advocate suppression of the *mui tai* system.
- Provisional regulations issued of a Commercial Course at Hongkong University.
- 12.—Presentation of war medals to local members of the R.G.A.
- 13.—Tragedy at the Astor House Hotel. Spaniard murdered by his wife, who is afterwards found to be insane.
- Increase of capital approved at a meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Co.
- 14.—War memorial to members of the R.H.K. Golf Club unveiled at Fanning by H.E. the Governor.
- New assessment of property in the Colony shows an increase in the rateable value of 7.40 per cent.
- 16.—Actor shot dead by an assassin during a performance at the Woping Theatre.
- The N.Y.K. s.s. *Aki Maru* arrives after battling with a typhoon of exceptional severity.
- Beauque Industrielle petition in local court again adjourned.
- 17.—Water Polo Association revived.
- Local trade returns for the second quarter of 1921 show a heavy slump.
- 22.—Temperature of 92deg. recorded in Hongkong.
- Two motor ambulances arrive in the Colony.
- 24.—The *Kwangtung* launched at Taikoo Dockyard.
- 25.—Death of Dr. A. S. Gomes.
- 27.—Return to Hongkong of the Bishop of Victoria after a two months' tour of the Diocese.
- 30.—Chamber of Commerce decides to increase the subscription for firms and individuals.
- SEPTEMBER.
- 1.—Sharebrokers' Association inaugurated.
- Legislative Council discusses the removal of military establishments from central districts.
- Report issued by Committee appointed to consider the feasibility of extending the water carriage system.

- 2.—Two days' storm does considerable damage.
- 3.—First girl student registered at Hongkong University.
- Message received from the Colonial Office that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will visit the Colony in 1923.
- 5.—New classrooms at St. Joseph's College, completed at a cost of \$110,000, opened by H.E. the Governor.
- A Hongkong "skyscraper." New premises of the Bank of China opened.
- 12.—Verdict of "Not guilty" announced in Woping Theatre Murder Trial.
- 17.—Interport Lawn Bowls won by Hongkong.
- 24.—Launch at Kowloon Dock of the *Paludina*, first of four oil-tankers to be built here for the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. Ltd.
- 27.—Sanitary Board discusses the water-carriage system.
- Death, at Bickley, Kent, of Mr. Denial Warren Smith, who for upwards of thirty years was connected with the *Hongkong Daily Press*.
- 28.—Interport Aquatic Festival opened. Hongkong wins by 40 points to 18.
- 30.—Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals reports progress.

OCTOBER.

- 1.—Mr. J. Rasmussen, of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. captured by bandits.
- 3.—Hongkong C.C. annual meeting.
- Football Association discusses arrangements for the coming season.
- 6.—Mr. D. Burlingham, Assistant Superintendent of Police, married at St. John's Cathedral.
- 8.—Army mule sheds burned down near King's Park Kowloon.
- Dairy Farm Company reports a record year.
- 9.—The Chief Justice, Sir Wm. Reeves Davies, returns from leave.
- Prison Warden T. Duckworth drowned while bathing at Repulse Bay.
- 10.—Interport Polo match won by Shanghai—3 goals to 1.
- 11.—Old Post Office site sold for \$1,502,310, in four lots.
- Dr. H. T. Hodgkin, of the Society of Friends Missionary Association, concludes a series of striking addresses on "The Christian Revolution."
- 12.—Marriage of Mr. J. R. Wood and Miss Kember at St. John's Cathedral.
- Manifesto of the Anti-*Mui Tai* Society issued.
- Polo Club Gymkhana.
- Appointment of Major-General Sir John Fowler, R.E., K.C.M.G., to the China Command announced.
- 15.—Hongkong Police Aquatic meeting.
- 17.—Crown land sale. Spirited bidding for lots on the new Peak Road.
- 18.—League of Fellowship and Service formed.
- Winding-up petition re Banque Industrielle de Chine adjourned for another three months.
- 19.—Representative meeting at the City Hall to take preliminary measures for the visit of the Prince of Wales. General Committee formed.
- Bridge tournament for St. Dunstan's at the Helena May Institute.
- 21.—Royal Hongkong Yacht Club annual meeting.
- 24.—Miss G. Ramsay wins the women's Harbour race.
- 25.—J. Johnstone wins the men's Harbour race for the third time.
- Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.
- Mr. Holyoak again nominated to the Legislative Council. Presentation to Mr. E. A. M. Williams, the retiring secretary.
- Viscount Northcliffe in Hongkong.
- Automobile Association discusses chauffeurs' duties and wages.
- 26.—Supreme Court approves new memorandum of association of Hongkong Hotel Company.
- 27.—Budget to raise 16½ million dollars introduced in the Legislative Council.
- Recommendations of a Committee on Child Labour in Hongkong published.
- Subscribers to the War Memorial decide upon having a nursing home in addition to the Cenotaph.
- 29.—Branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank opened at the Shamoon, Canton.
- 30.—Another troop of Boy Scouts—the seventh—inaugurated.

NOVEMBER.

- 1.—Work on the foundations of the new Statue Pier begun.
- Death of Mr. Alexander Mackenzie.
- 2.—Armed robbery in broad daylight in the Central District—Pottinger Street.
- 3.—Legislative Council amends the Rents Ordinance.
- A "merger" between Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. and Messrs. Wiseman, Ltd., announced.
- Police detain a Canton river steamer, the *Zoi Sang*, because the Company omitted to pay \$130 to the Harbour Office for armed guards' wages.
- 4.—Extension of scholarships discussed by the Education Board and later approved by the Government.
- Mr. A. O. Long nominated by the Chamber of Commerce to the Legislative Council during the absence of Mr. Holyoak.
- Licensing Board refuses a drink licence to the World Theatre.
- British Legion hold a cabaret dance.
- 5.—Fifth Hongkong Jockey Club Gymkhana.
- 6.—Jockey Club stables isolated for glanders.
- 7.—The *Kung Wo*, river steamer, launched at Kowloon Dock, for the Indo-China S.N. Co.
- 10.—Public meeting, with H.E. the Governor in the chair, sends a message of sympathy to Washington Conference.
- 11.—Armistice Day anniversary celebrated. Cathedral Service, St. George's Society concert.
- 12.—Charity Bazaar at Government House.

- 14.—Budget Debate in the Legislative Council. "A feast of oratory." Retirement of Mr. Ho Fook from the Legislative Council.
- Death of Mr. John Wilkie, engineer. Tram-car held up by robbers in Kennedy Town.
- Hongkong Hotel Co. acquires the Steam Laundry Co.
- 15.—Death of Mr. W. G. Lay, Commissioner of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service (Kowloon).
- 20.—Golf Club Championship Final. Mr. Melville Smith defeats Mr. Bulkland.
- 22.—Glanders restriction at the Jockey Club stables removed.
- 23.—Fair for charity at Kowloon.
- Death in Australia of Lt.-Commander G. F. Morrison, R.N.R., formerly in command of a Canton steamer, the *Heungshan*.
- 25.—Overseas Club reception at Sir Paul Chater's house.
- 28.—Motor bus service inaugurated in Kowloon.
- Chapter of surprises at the first Boxing Tournament of the season.
- 29.—Mr. J. Rasmussen released from two months' captivity with Chinese bandits.
- Local Depositors in Banque Industrielle form an Association.
- 29.—Annual meeting of the Boxing Association.
- First annual meeting of the S.P.C.A.
- 30.—St. Andrew's Ball. A brilliant affair.
- New Grill Room opened at the Hongkong Hotel.

DECEMBER.

- Society of St. Vincent de Paul hold the annual fête.
- 5.—Dante Celebration in Hongkong. Fine address at the City Hall by Mr. G. P. Jordan, LL.D.
- Wiseman's building condemned as unsafe by the Public Works Department.
- 6.—Death of Dr. G. P. Jordan, LL.D.
- Annual meeting of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club.
- 7.—Delegates from San Francisco Chamber of Commerce see a vessel launched at Taikoo Dock and another tanker at Kowloon Dock.
- Peak Hotel purchased by the Hongkong Hotel Co.
- 11.—Memorial Service to the late Dr. G. P. Jordan. Reredos dedicated at St. John's Cathedral.
- 12.—The League of Fellowship discusses racial disabilities and the Peak Reservation.
- Capt. E. R. G. Evans, D.S.O., lectures on Capt. Scott's Antarctic expedition.
- 13.—Vote of \$100,000 to be asked for in connection with the Prince of Wales' visit.
- Art Club Exhibition at the City Hall.
- 15.—Legislative Council approves a further amendment of the Rents Ordinance.
- Final Report of the Census issued.
- Charity concert by Madame Gordon at the City Hall.
- Large vessel, the *Kuang Lee*, looted on the high seas by pirates disguised as passengers.
- 16.—Death of Sir Boshan Wei Yek, Kt., C.M.G.
- Victoria Diocesan Association. Christmas "At Home."
- 17.—Farewell to the "Homeward Bound" naval officers and men, at the City Hall.
- Another Boxing meeting, simultaneously, at the Theatre Royal, next door.
- Annual athletic meeting of the Chinese Y.M.C.A.
- 18.—Portuguese resident stabbed by a Chinese in Nathan Road.
- Association of Active Service Men formed.
- 20.—Another piracy. West River steamer, the *Wa Sun*, looted.
- Vaccination campaign announced by the Sanitary Board.
- 21.—Prize givings at Victoria British and the Peak Schools.
- The British Legion adopts the Home Constitution. Brig-Gen. Macnaghten pours oil on troubled waters. "Room for all"—ex-service men's associations.
- Address at Kowloon by the Hon. Mr. H.E. Pollock, K.C., on "The League of Nations."
- 23.—Prize giving at the Ellis Kadoorie School for Indians.
- 25.—Christmas services.
- A sporting Christmas at Happy Valley and at Fanning.
- A triangular cricket tournament.
- 28.—Death of Mr. Percy Burn, B.A., Government cadet.
- Death of Mr. G. J. Robinson.
- 29.—Kowloon children give an entertainment for charity at the City Hall.
- Last meeting of the Legislative Council for 1921. H.E. the Governor thanks the members for their work during an important legislative year.
- 30.—Kowloon Dock Ball.
- A Chinese Y.M.C.A. "Circus."
- Filipino residents hold a literary and musical evening at the City Hall.
- Sir Paul Chater gives, during the month, a donation for a Jordan memorial window in St. Stephen's Church, a contribution to found a memorial library to Dr. Jordan, and endows Union Church with \$50,000.

"PUSSYFOOT" KIDNAPPED.

Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson had an enthusiastic reception on his arrival at Colombo, but hardly had he set foot on shore than he was kidnapped by medical students, who took him along to the Medical College in a gorgeously decorated motor-car. At the college his health was drunk by the senior student in a mixture of whisky and brandy. Subsequently they led him in a procession to the meeting place where he had been advertised to speak. During the march the students enlisted the proceedings by singing, "Another little drink wouldn't do us any harm," and "Here's to good old whisky." Mr. Johnson arrived at the meeting an hour and a quarter late.

THE FALL OF THE MARK.

[BY E. K. WONG.]

It is interesting to note that following the report that the Allies are granting a moratorium to Germany the mark jumped from its record value of 1,130 to the £ to 725 to the £. Unfortunately the optimism to which this gave rise was premature and, therefore, short-lived with the result that the mark has fallen again to 830 to the £. What undesirable news this must have been for the optimistic buyer who hoped to reap a profit from its fluctuations!

A year ago the mark was worth a penny. Now its value is only one-fourth of what it was last December. Will next December see it four times cheaper than at present? That is a question which the would-be-buyer of the paper mark must consider before he surrenders his good coins in exchange for it.

The mark, as we all know, is an inconvertible paper currency. Its value, even in Germany, depends upon the amount of it in circulation. In other words the general level of prices will remain constant only when the marks are issued in such amounts as are required for actual trade.

But one of the economic consequences of the war has been the almost universal substitution of paper money for gold. Paper money furnished the easiest way of financing the war when the sources from which money could be directly borrowed were exhausted, and when taxation was no longer popular. This inevitably led to inflation. Since the Armistice, every Government in Europe has been endeavouring to put a stop to this evil, but a conquered Germany with her finance naturally in a more embarrassing state than that of her conquerors, has no alternative in balancing her budget but to resort to the printing press. The problem before her is undoubtedly a difficult one, but she must put her shoulder to the wheel. In order to meet her obligations on Reparations she must work harder for an increase of production for export.

Evidently her export is encouraged by her depreciated currency which enables her to undercut foreign competitors in whatever place her goods are sold. But the ability of her customers to buy is the decisive factor. Russia and Austria have been for many years her best customers. These two countries consumed no less than 40 per cent. of her total export trade in pre-war days. But the total break-down of the finance of these two countries resulted in the cessation of further orders being placed in Germany. On the other hand, imports into Germany are much hampered by the fall in the external value of the mark which diminishes her ability to purchase in foreign markets.

But trade in any country cannot return to its normal unless the currency concerned can buy as well as sell. Germany in the long run cannot depend on export alone. She must find means to enable her to import. She can only "dump" in foreign markets goods the manufacture of which does not require the importation of raw materials. It seems that it is just as futile to hope that the mark will improve to even a tenth of its pre-war value as to expect that the trade of Germany will shortly return to its normal—a *sine qua non* of the improvement of her depreciated currency. Therefore, unless some measures are shortly devised to save Germany from bankruptcy—that is, if the bankruptcy is a genuine and not a "fraudulent one"—other countries besides her will also be involved in the calamity.

In the modern economic world, no one country can exist independently of all others. The common belief that the loss of one party is the gain of another does not always prove true. Thus, a "good instance" is afforded by the case of Russia and China. Russia has been for many years China's best customer. But the unsettled state of the country has led to her inability to buy, in consequence of which China's tea-trade alone suffers considerably.

At the present time speculation is rife as to the outcome of the German ex-ministers' visit to London and the Conference of the Allies' Premiers. If a moratorium is granted, Germany would be given a breathing space in her financial struggle. This will again furnish a powerful impetus to the world's speculative spirit and the value of the mark may be expected to rise. But there are other factors which must not be lost sight of.

As one reads the returns of the Reich bank, one can hardly avoid being impressed by the impoverished state of Germany. According to the last report the amount of notes in circulation was 100,044 millions, an increase of 4,480 millions for the week. This figure was compared with the pre-war issue means an increase of over 11,000 per cent. or 100 fold.

It is worth remembering that an unrestricted issue of an inconvertible paper currency amounts to a tax. The mark, when once imported into China, will not find its way back to its producer. It will be merely transferred from one Chinese to the other with a gain or loss for one or the other, while the cunning author of those notes will safely pocket the good money he has received for them.

Moreover, the imports of a country are paid for by its exports. When we buy goods from Germany, the Germans will not receive payment from us in paper marks, in the manufacture of which they have specialised; besides, the mark is not an international currency. If the German scheme for this "gigantic world swindle" is allowed to work its way unchecked, the mark will become an "international tax"—a phenomenon hitherto unheard of in modern economic principles.

GAMBLING IN MARKS.

The world-wide gambling in roubles is still fresh in the memory of many. As a result of the speculative buyings America lost no less than 60 millions gold and China some millions dollars.

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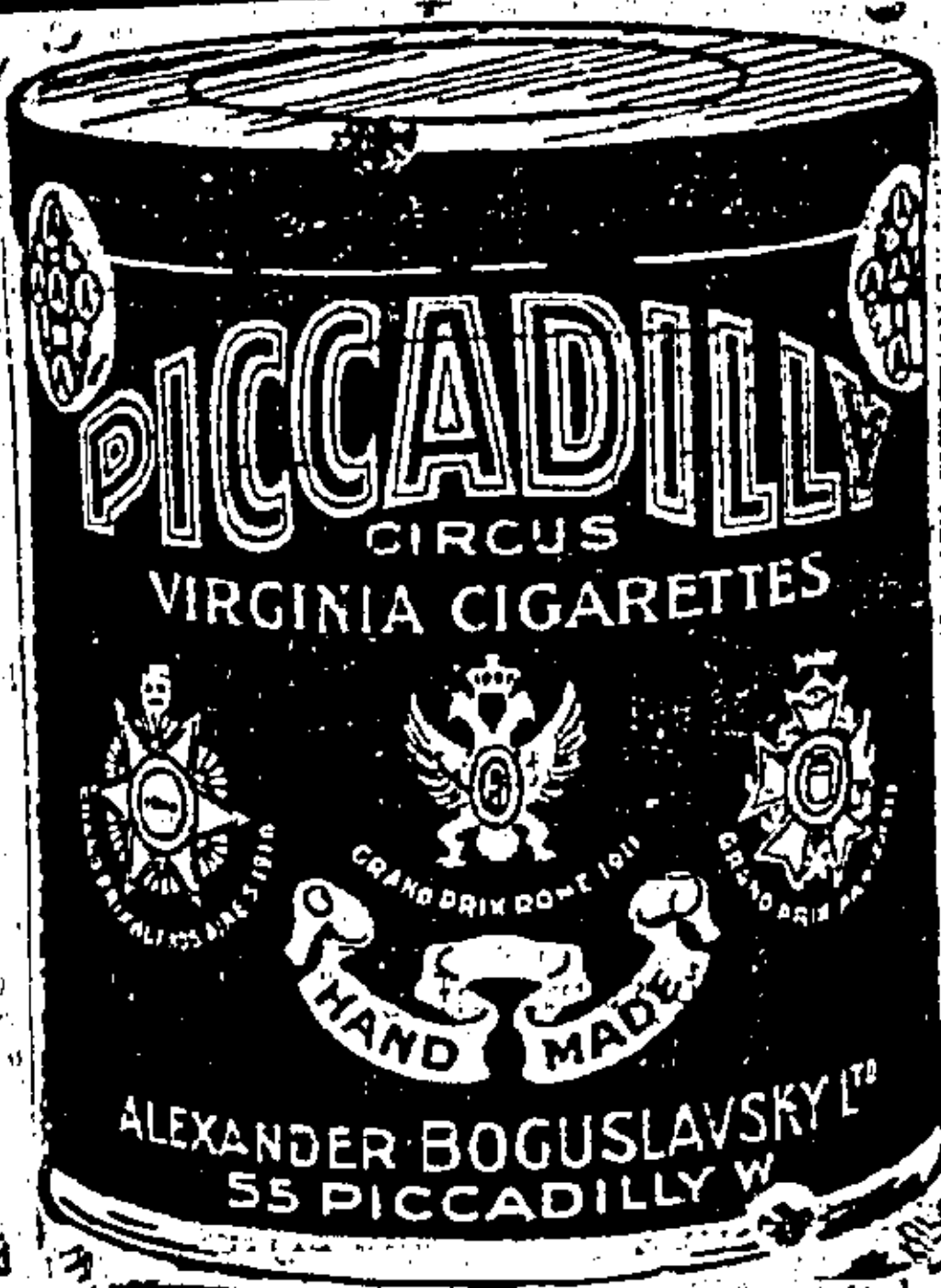
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THE BANKRUPTCY OF MR. C. HUMPHREYS.

CLAIM BY WATFOONG AT SHANGHAI UPRIDED.

Judgment was given in H.M. Supreme Court at Shanghai last week in the appeal by the Bank of China against a ruling by his Honour Judge Grain in the matter of the Cecil Humphreys carpet factory. Both the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Bank of China claim the Assistant Judge decided in favour of the property as security for loans, and the first named bank.

The Chief Judge said:—This matter comes before this Court by way of appeal from a decision of the learned Assistant Judge in Chambers, given on a summons for directions taken out by the Official Receiver in the bankruptcy of one Humphreys. It seems that one of the assets of the bankrupt was a carpet factory; for the purposes of this judgment that is sufficient description, and the Bank of China, who were the petitioning creditors in the bankruptcy, claiming a lien or charge upon it for certain monies advanced by them to the bankrupt. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank also claimed a charge upon it for monies advanced by them, and the Official Receiver asked the Court to say (1) what charge, if any, the Bank of China had upon the property; (2) what charge, if any, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank had; and (3) what were the priorities between them. The Official Receiver took no part in the proceedings, but both Banks appeared and argued the matter. As a result the Assistant Judge decided that the Bank of China had no lien or charge, at all, and that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank had a lien or charge. He did not, therefore, decide the question of priority as it did not arise. The Bank of China appeals from that decision, and it has been agreed that, if this Court decides in its favour, the question of priority shall be argued later and decided here.

The facts are that in January last the bankrupt Humphreys was seeking money for his business and he saw the manager of the appellant Bank about it. As a result, the letter of January 4th was written by him and the proposals therein contained were accepted by the Bank on the same day.

THE BANKS' DISPUTE.

The letters were read, and his Lordship proceeded:—The effect was an undertaking by the Bank to advance monies for packing credits on the purchase of raw material up to £50,000 at any one time, interest to be at 7 per cent., the amount to be guaranteed by Cecil Humphreys & Co. and liquidated by shipments; all banking business in relation to the factory was to be done through the Bank of China, and a proper legal document of security was to be drawn up. It is to be noted that the whole matter was arranged "in reference to our carpet factory." No document of security was ever drawn up and no real steps ever seem to have been taken by the Bank to get one; no monies were advanced for packing credits or the purchase of raw material. It is not argued by counsel for the Hongkong Bank that if any such advance had been made, there would have been an equitable charge created in favour of the Bank of China on the factory.

What actually happened was that a few days later Humphreys told the Bank that he had not yet got the factory and obtained from them some £15,400 for the purpose of purchasing it; and with that sum did actually purchase it. The cheque is dated January 8th and it is really in respect of this sum that the charge is claimed. Later on in the same month after other negotiation with the Bank of China, the International Bank and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Humphreys obtained very considerable sums of money from the last named Bank and executed proper legal documents of security to them on the carpet factory. It is not disputed in any way that the decision of the Court below that the charge to the Hongkong Bank is a good one is wrong; what is claimed is that the decision is wrong in that the Judge decided that the Bank of China had no charge under the circumstances above detailed. Hence this appeal, on the hearing of which the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has appeared. The Official Receiver has taken no part in it, as he representing the general body of creditors is not concerned in the matter, for the debt due to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank will swallow up all the security. It, therefore, is a dispute between the two Banks.

NO PASSAGE OF BENEFIT.

The learned Judge decided that there was no charge in favour of the Bank of China: that there was nothing in the document of January 4th, which clearly and definitely passed the benefit of the factory to the appellant Bank. There was merely an executory contract and nothing was done beyond a promise to execute such a document, and he refused to listen to any parol evidence on the part of the Bank as to the intention of the parties when the documents were signed. The appeal against that decision is based on three grounds:—

(1) that the Judge ought to have held that the documents of January 4th created a binding contract and therefore an equitable charge;

(2) that the Judge ought to have admitted the evidence as to the intention of the parties when the documents of January 4th were signed and;

(3) that the Judge ought to have admitted parol evidence of an alteration or variation or addition to the contract made between January 4th and January 8th on the strength of which the money was advanced. We allowed this ground to be added in this court.

On the first ground, it is not really contended before us that monies been advanced by the Bank for the purposes stated in the letter of January 4th, there would have been a binding contract and an equitable charge on the factory. But none such in fact was advanced, and unless the appellant can show some alteration or variation of the contract, it is not enough for them to hold that these documents created a contract.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

In the Supreme Court at Singapore on December 10th before Mr. Justice Barrett, Mr. Mandel read the following wire which was received by the manager of the local branch of the Banque Industrielle de Chine on December 17th from the Peking office:—

Agreement between Chinese Government and French Government concluded to-day. We consider our Bank as definitely safe.

Also the following message sent from the French Consul, Singapore, to the manager of the local branch of the Banque Industrielle de Chine:—

I beg to inform you that the French Minister at Peking, writes me that on December 17th an agreement has been concluded with the organization of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, and that measures which the French Government are about to take in the matter will be known before the end of the present month.

Mention of the matter will be made in Court on January 23rd.

NEW TUBERCULOSES CURE. TRIED IN MANILA.

The Manila Times of December 22nd says:—An operation which has been successfully performed in the United States on persons suffering from tuberculosis in its most acute stages was executed Wednesday at the Santol Tuberculosis Colony by Dr. H. H. Steinmetz, assisted by Captain Kirkwood, a tuberculosis specialist, who performed the operation several times before coming to the Philippines.

The operation consists in pumping sufficient air into the lungs to force the shattered portions together. When permanently inflated, the lung is somewhat smaller than before but capable of healthy functioning. The operation is only performed in extreme cases where there is no possibility of curing the diseased organ.

The operation was introduced to Philippines surgery by Dr. Penafior, of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, who has brought with him from the States the instruments necessary for its performance, which consist of a barometric air gauge, and a hollow needle which is inserted into the lung below the infected portion, between the ribs. Air is then forced in by means of water pressure, until the decayed pieces and edges of the lung have been pressed together. Ten applications of the air pressure is usually sufficient to weld these edges permanently together.

The patient on whom the operation was performed yesterday is Miss Josepha Abiertas, a lawyer and temperance worker. She is president of the local W.C.T.U. and a 1920 graduate of the University of the Philippines.

QUESTION OF VERBAL EVIDENCE.

On the second ground, it is very old and clear law that when contracts are reduced to writing, parol evidence as to the intention of the parties at the time of writing or prior to signature is not admissible to vary the terms of the written contract. Parties are taken to have reduced their terms to writing and it would introduce all sorts of uncertainty if such evidence were admissible. But the appellants say that they are at liberty to prove in the case of contracts not reduced by law to be in writing, that there was a subsequent parol variation or addition: and that then the real contract is to be discovered from the written document, and the parol evidence and they urge that such evidence was given here by the manager of the Bank of China, to the effect that the advance of January 8th was included in the terms of the letter of January 4th, and there is the Bank has a charge for it on the factory. It is urged that the only law requiring such a contract to be in writing is the English Statute of Frauds: which cannot apply to a transaction in the law in China that as this matter relates to land in China is formed by Chinese law, the *Lex Loci Rei Sitae*, which does not require such a contract to be in writing. It is clear from the notes and from the judgment that this matter was not before the Court below: in fact had it not been for the complaint of Mr. Holbrow here would have been no verbal evidence at all. It, therefore, was not a matter which was strongly insisted upon by the appellants in the Court below.

THE APPEAL DISMISSED.

We have decided to admit this ground of appeal here, and have heard argument upon it and we have read the evidence given very carefully. In the view I take of the matter, it is unnecessary to decide the difficult and technical point on the Statute of Frauds, nor need I say more than that the *Lex Loci Rei Sitae* governs, according to the law administered in this Court, transactions in land in China. For, admitting for the sake of argument that the contention of the Bank of China is correct, that the Statute of Frauds does not apply and that Chinese Law does not require a transaction like this to be in writing, it is undoubted that an English Court would scrutinize very carefully indeed any alleged parol variation of a written contract. Such variation, addition must be positive and definite; and the evidence tendered here is nothing like strong enough to carry me to the conclusion that any such was agreed upon. There is only the one witness to it; the other party is not here; his subsequent dealing with the appellant Bank and with the other Banks do not lend colour to the story that any such was made; and lastly to hold that such was done would be to convict Humphreys in his absence of gross fraud—a conclusion from which I shrink unless driven thereto by clear and unmistakable evidence. The appeal, therefore, must be dismissed, and the appellants must pay the taxed costs of the Hongkong Bank in this Court.

The Assistant Judge concurred. Mr. A. C. Holbrow appeared for the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Mr. R. F. O. Master for the Bank of China.

THE NEW PRIME MINISTER OF CHINA.

THE RIGHT MAN FOR THE POST.

The Peking Daily News (a Chinese newspaper) writes of the Prime Minister:—In selecting Mr. Liang Shih-yi to undertake the task of forming a new Cabinet, the Chinese Government has fixed its eyes on the most suitable person available. The Government's choice has fallen upon an individual who has always preferred to remain unobtrusive and has refrained from appearing in the limelight. It is the more significant that, in spite of his remaining in the background, Mr. Liang has exercised an extraordinarily great influence in financial circles and has shaped the policies of quite a few progressive and followed the path of public opinion. In view of the trend of public opinion, it is a wise step on the part of the Government in heading for a civilian Cabinet. In offering the post of Premier to Mr. Liang, the President has conferred the honour upon a brilliant scholar, whose scholastic attainments are well-known throughout China, whose expert knowledge of finance can only be rivalled by big banking genius, and whose matured experience with gigantic political schemes is a match for his mastermind in the handling of complicated industrial, loan and credit problems.

China must first of all pay special attention to its credit at home and abroad. Reorganization of the Chinese loans requires a financier who is trusted by and has constant transactions with all the leading native banks. As Mr. Liang, the leading native banker, controls the greater number of the leading Chinese banks in North China, his management, which is backed up by past experience as well as financial support, ought to bring fruitful results, so that China's credit at home and in foreign countries may be maintained and strengthened. No man can be in a better position to aid the Bank of Communications better than its former President who, apart from knowing the ins and outs of its note issue and its real position, thoroughly had been contributing towards its past growth. With Mr. Liang playing an active part once more, the position of the bank would be greatly improved and the dread of financial difficulties in the coming Chinese new year would be expelled.

At a moment when the conference at Washington is paying due attention to the question of Customs tariff in China, it is helpful to have at the head of the Cabinet, an official who had been in close touch with the Chinese Customs and was Director-General of that service.

So much has been said in praise of the Chinese labour corps in France, that one is bound to forget the organizer who was indirectly instrumental in supplying what our Allies wanted. We must, therefore, not forget what Mr. Liang had done in this sphere of activities and can only hope that he would pay the same amount of attention to China's labour problem as he had done in years gone by.

The successful way in which he dealt with the late Yuan Shih-kai is ample evidence in showing that Mr. Liang will be able to handle the military leaders dexterously and harmoniously so as to avoid friction. His familiarity with politics and colossal governmental plans can be gathered from the fact that he was Chief Secretary to the President when Yuan Shih-kai was in power, and was Speaker of the Senate afterwards. The Ministry of Communications, which the Government wants to reorganise, has been supervised by members of Mr. Liang's party and Mr. Liang himself has devoted special consideration to the question of railways. Being a great financier himself, he will no doubt do all he can in the interest of the industrial classes.

In short, the Government has offered the Premiership to a man who is most suitable for the post as the solution of China's financial problems means the salvation of China. And since others have declined to accept the post on account of the many complicated and difficult financial issues involved, we all ought to strongly support Mr. Liang who has expressed his willingness to steer the craft of state through rough seas, and has declared that he would pursue a constructive policy in addition to attending to China's financial difficulties.

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN NORTH KIANGSU.

CITIES STILL UNDER WATER.

A very interesting report was made at the meeting of the Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Committee held at Shanghai last week when it was disclosed that several cities in North Kiangsue are still flooded. The area surrounding the walled city of Yencheng has about three feet of water, and the only means of transport is by boat. In Hinghsue the conditions are worse. In the walled city water is as high as the counters in the shops, and the people go about their business by means of the bearded walk specially erected. There is no prospect of the water clearing before the cold winter sets in. In order to release the upper district of the accumulated water four dykes have been opened permitting a tremendous stream of 5 feet deep to flow into the lower district, in which the city of Yencheng is situated. Signs of the distressing conditions in North Kiangsue may be seen in Shanghai. Many of the new richa coolies come from the affected area, and they testify without much persuasion. In fact, a member of the Famine Relief Committee was riding in a ricksha yesterday when he noticed that the coolie was not at all familiar with the roads. Upon being questioned he stated that he and two others were forced to forsake their homes on account of the flood and to pull the ricksha in fact many have no resources to pull through much they wish to.

THE SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC AT SHANGHAI.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

THE VALUE OF VACCINATION.

The Health Officer of Shanghai in his latest report says:—

Small-pox, a few cases of which occurred in October broke out sharply in November. This was not altogether unexpected. The last outbreak of the disease was in 1917. This led to a very vigorous campaign of vaccination, with the result that during 1919 and 1920 there were no deaths among Chinese from small-pox: this in its turn led to neglect of vaccination and an increase of non-immune material within the Settlement; this, in conjunction with similar material introduced from outside, led to the sharp outbreak of last month. Small-pox is the typical preventable disease, and its absence or presence indicates a community's standard of education in hygiene.

The following facts concerning the disease among foreigners during the month are of great significance:—

Of 45 cases investigated by the Health Inspectors it was found that 14 had never been vaccinated, 17 had not been vaccinated since infancy, 10 had not been vaccinated within the last 3 years and 4 were said to have been vaccinated within the last 3 years, but there was doubt as to the success of the vaccination.

Of 13 fatal cases, 5 had never been vaccinated, 4 had not been vaccinated since infancy, one was said to have been unsuccessfully vaccinated, previous to arrival in Shanghai, and of 2 there was no information.

These facts indicate the grievous results of neglect of vaccination. In China there is always so much small-pox infection that vaccination should be repeated every 3 years. As a rule the best time is early in November. It is of the utmost importance that people coming out to China for the first time should be successfully vaccinated before embarkation. During the last 17 years nearly 180,000 local vaccinations have been done by the Health Office among the Chinese community; during November 5,429 vaccinations were done at the Branch Health Office.

It ought not to be necessary in these enlightened days to urge the vital and fundamental importance of vaccination and re-vaccination as the primary and essential method of prevention of small-pox. From nature herself, Jenner discovered and established the method in 1796. Only and efficiently performed it protects from small-pox as much as the disease itself. Jenner himself said: "I never expected that it would do more and it will not, I believe, do less." Of secondary importance are isolation and disinfection.

Mode of infection: Probably the commonest is by direct contact—from minute infected droplets sprayed from throat or nose. This may occur during the incubation period before the eruption appears. In addition indirect spread may occur in several ways. The virus is contained in the skin lesions and from these, as well as from the secretions of throat and nose, clothing, bedding, handkerchiefs, toys, spoons and innumerable articles may be infected. Under favourable circumstances the virus may live for a considerable time upon such things, but the actual danger from them is not very great.

Vaccination and re-vaccination are the watchwords.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O., ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

PARADES.

Parades for Infantry, Machine Gunners, Lewis Gunners (trained men and recruits), will recommence at Volunteer Headquarters on Monday, January 2nd, and Friday, January 6th, at Kowloon, at 6.30 p.m.

Dress: Plain clothes.

MUSKETRY.

Part II., Annual Musketry Course, will be fired by the Mounted Infantry Section on Monday, January 3th, on High West Range, commencing at 10 a.m.

Dress: Drill order.

Officer for duty: 2nd-Lieut. S. E. Grimstone.

CADET COMPANY.

Parades—Owing to the New Year holiday the next parade will be held at Headquarters on Monday, Jan. 9th 1922, at 5.30 p.m.

G. F. E. RAPSON, Bt-Major, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C. Hongkong, December 30th, 1921.

WHAT IS EYESTRAIN?

The eye has certain tiny muscles. When objects we look at do not come up to a sharp focus in the eye, these muscles exert themselves unduly and enable us to see clearly in spite of the defect. These muscles tire and relax, causing the objects looked at to become blurred and indistinct. Upon closing the eyes for a few seconds the muscles become more or less rested and objects are clear again for a brief period. Properly fitted glasses correct eye-strain, whether caused by astigmatism or age. The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 53, Queen's Road, Central, have the equipment to fit you glasses properly.—ADVT.

THE KOWLOON DOCK COMPANY'S BALL.

ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.

A PHENOMENALLY LARGE NUMBER OF GUESTS.

The Kowloon Dock Company's Ball provided no special surprise this year, except the perennial one that such a bright and glowing scene of beauty and delight can be brought into existence in a place so generally lacking in charm and attractiveness as a dockyard. But if one could hardly imagine an open air fête in "grounds" littered with steel plates and clamorous with the noise of machinery the Dockyard possesses at any rate one essential for an indoor amusement like dancing and that is a floor which is probably the largest in the Colony, in the moulding room, where the lines of ships are laid down. This is the basis of the whole affair; the rest is a matter of ingenuity, organisation and hard work. There are some really considerable difficulties to be surmounted. For instance, a place more inaccessible than the moulding room to ladies in ball dresses it would be hard to find. A walk through the Dockyard would be disastrous to the Company's fabrics and dancing shoes so the Company lends its fleet of launches and brings its guests direct to the scene by water. And that is not all. A work-a-day means of access to the dancing hall is not thought good enough and a special stairway is constructed from the pier head.

The visitors last night, when they had ascended the stairway, were dazzled by a scene of rare beauty and brilliance. A sense of ample space was the first impression; one could look across the reception hall, the dance room and so into the upper room, a distance of several hundred feet. This impression was confirmed later on, although there were almost 500 guests there was never a crowding on the perfect floor, surely the best by the way, that one could wish to dance on, newly planned every year and polished for days on end before the ball is held.

After the chill breeze outside it was very pleasant to find radiators installed in the cloak-rooms, whence the guests, passed into the reception room which allowed a delightful preliminary survey of the brilliant scene.

The scheme of decoration in the dance room was, in the main, that followed last year. The Committee decided to support the movement for less lavish expenditure on these occasions, and quite rightly too, for last year's fittings were "as good as new" and could not be improved upon in an artistic sense. The principal change was that the bandstand occupied an elevated platform half way down one side of the hall and this gave more accommodation for sit-down. The bare outlines of the moulding room were entirely concealed by an inner lining of twill, varnished and painted in red and yellow, and the walls were curtained and hundreds of palms round the walls subdued the lighting to a restful softness. A "Broadway" sign showing the dates of 1921, blinked and twinkled cheerfully all the evening.

The supper room, beyond, had a canopy roof of broad bands of ribbon through which hung clusters of lamps with many coloured shades, all chosen very artistically with a view to colour combination. Bopes of evergreen between the lights formed an admirable background and set off the various colours of the lamps as well as the foliage of the trees in a bed of flowers. Flags of all nations gave a touch of brightness to the walls.

There was ample accommodation in the card rooms and in the bar where the Committee had provided so well that the keenest connoisseur was sure not to be disappointed. Supper was served by the Hongkong Hotel with the skill which experience gives. It was decided to have two or three sittings for supper this year, in order that everyone might be better accommodated and more readily served. Speeches were therefore "cut out" and, probably orators and hearers were equally satisfied with this decision. The Band of the "Wiltshire" Regiment played for the dancing but they were relieved for the supper dances by a Naval band.

Dancing began at nine o'clock and was kept up until three a.m. and on every hand praises were heard of the splendid floor and of the admirable arrangements made for the comfort of the guests.

Amongst those who sat down to supper at the principal table were the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn and Mrs. Severn, Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung, the Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang and Mrs. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Dyer, Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, Mrs. Ross, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. P. A. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. C. Wolfe, Mr. King Salter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bell, Dr. and Mrs. C. Forsyth and others.

The following was the programme of dances:

Extra Waltz
1.-Lancers.
2.-Fox Trot.
3.-Waltz.
4.-Eightome Reel.
5.-One Step.
6.-Highland Schottische.
7.-Fox Trot.
8.-Caledonia.
9.-Waltz.
10.-One Step.
11.-Fox Trot.
12.-Waltz.

The supper menu was as follows:

1.-Giblet Soup.
2.-Beef Tea.
3.-Lobster Salad.
4.-Roast Turkey.
5.-Roast Capon.
6.-Roast Sirloin Beef.
7.-Roast Pheasant.
8.-Roast Saddle of Lamb.
9.-York Ham.
10.-Corned Silver-side Beef.
11.-Corned Ox Tongue.
12.-Assorted Salads.
13.-Stewed Fruits and Custard.
14.-Vanilla Ice Cream.
15.-Ice Meringues.
16.-Assorted French Pastry.
17.-Coffee.

Hot beef tea and coffee were served to the guests on leaving.

(Continued on foot of next column.)

INCORRECT MANIFEST.
PROSECUTION OF A STEAMBOAT CAPTAIN.

Captain Murr, of the s.s. *Wing On*, was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, with failing to render a correct manifest to the Imports and Exports Authorities, showing the amount of dutiable goods carried into port on his vessel. Mr. N. L. Smith, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, prosecuted, and Mr. M. K. Lo, represented the defendant.

Mr. Smith, calling on Chief Preventive Officer Watt, to give evidence, said that the manifest tendered to the Imports and Exports Department was incorrect.

Mr. Lo said that the manifest was a corrected manifest, had been tendered within the time limit allowed by regulations.

Chief Preventive Officer Watt deposed that the ship's manifest was handed to him by a *foi* on Sunday, the 18th inst., at about 7 a.m., and was boarded the s.s. *Wing On* about 8 a.m. the same day and the *foi* was holding a document which looked like a manifest.

Mr. Lo cross-examined the witness said: Do you suggest that the defendant made any "bones" about admitting the three cases of tobacco?

Witness: No.

Mr. Lo: I suggest that as soon as the steamer arrived the was boarded by the Chinese revenue officers who asked for the particulars of dutiable goods. They then went away and later returned with a European revenue officer who asked how much tobacco there was. The *foi* said he did not know but on referring to the Chinese cargo book he told the European three cases. The European wanted to see the manifest which he pointed out only showed one case. Does that show that we were hiding things? It was a mistake!

Witness: The return was incorrect.

Kwan Fuk, Chinese revenue officer No. 9, said that he checked the cargo of the vessel. He checked the tobacco cargo with a rough Chinese manifest in the presence of a member of the ship's company. He found two more cases of cigarettes than were shown on the list. They were not pointed out to him. Witness found the two mixed with other cargo and not with the one case shown on the manifest. Witness spoke to the company's clerk and the clerk produced a paper and checked it against the Chinese manifest and said a mistake had been made. Witness was shown a Chinese letter which stated that one case of sundry goods and three cases of tobacco were being despatched by the steamer.

Mr. Smith to the Magistrate: You will notice that the Chinese character for the figure "three" is very remarkable. It is indistinct.

Mr. Smith to witness: Why did you take a particular interest in this vessel?

Witness: I received information that goods were coming not shown on the manifest.

Mr. Lo: I suppose you know the procedure in consigning goods from Canton to Hongkong?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Lo: Do you understand a consignee's letter? A letter was given to me by the company to read.

Mr. Lo: Do you understand a consignee's letter? That concerns the company and not me.

Mr. Lo: Well, do you know what a cargo book is? Yes; some sort of book was produced to me voluntarily.

The Magistrate: Did it show three cases?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Lo: This book is considered to be the best record of the cargo on board, as all the freight charges are contained in it. Yes; but they can alter it as they please.

Mr. Smith to witness: The only document produced officially was the Chinese manifest? Yes.

Mr. Smith (to the Magistrate): The only document that interests us is the manifest. The manifest handed in to Inspector Watts showed one case; all other papers showed three cases. The return was not a *bona fide* one.

The Magistrate: Do you think that proves the offence?

Mr. Smith: I should think so.

The Magistrate: I do not see that the offence has been proved. You have not succeeded in showing that a correct manifest was tendered within the time limit.

The charge was then dismissed.

THE MARINE COURT.

The Harbour Master (Commander C. W. Beckwith) heard several cases in the Marine Court yesterday.

For crowding alongside the s.s. *Suiyan* when there were already a couple of launches there the masters of the steam launches *Tai* and *King Edward* were fined \$10 each.

A fisherman convicted of having used grappling gear for lifting seaweed from the bottom of the harbour was fined \$1 and penalties were also imposed on three men who tried to avoid seizure by throwing things into the water.

A boatman who caused obstruction by anchoring his craft in the Southern fairway, and another who entered the Causeway Bay typhoon shelter with permission, were each fined \$3.

The following were the Committee whose efforts secured such a successful Ball:—Chairman, Mr. David Keith; vice-chairman, Mr. Wm. Forsyth; members, Messrs. S. Gray, G. Duncan, W. P. Hedley, J. M. Smyth, J. Parkes and A. Mair; hon. treasurer, Mr. W. C. Smith; hon. secretary, Mr. R. Lapsley. Most of the work in connection with the decorations fell to Mr. Geo. Duncan; Mr. Wm. Greig and Mr. F. Coleman. Mr. Duncan brings special abilities to this work and Mr. Coleman was responsible for all the complicated electrical arrangements.

CHINESE CONSTABLE SENT TO GAOL.
SUSPICIOUS CONDUCT LEADS TO CONVICTION.

A Chinese police constable named Mak Kam was charged before Mr. Lindell yesterday afternoon, with being in possession of a pair of socks, a pair of scissors, a Chinese silver dollar and three small sticks of ginseng, reasonably suspected to have been stolen.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Captain Superintendent of Police, prosecuted, Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Wolfe: I understand Mr. d'Almada has got the man who actually gave the articles to the defendant. If that is so, and if your Worship believes this man, I shall have to add another charge.

Mr. Lindell suggested a remand for enquiries to be made.

Mr. d'Almada: I don't know what is the charge.

Mr. Wolfe said the charge would be misconduct as a policeman by accepting the articles.

Mr. d'Almada having offered a plea of not guilty to the unlawful possession charge, Detective Sergeant Fallon deposed that at 7.15 p.m. on the 21st, he saw defendant conversing with a woman on the Yuen On wharf and when the woman observed his approach she walked out of the wharf and passed him. On being questioned defendant described the woman as his mother and at the same time dived his hand into the left pocket of his uniform trousers. Witness took defendant into the office on the wharf and, on his order, the accused produced from his trousers pocket the silver dollar and the socks. Defendant quickly put his right hand behind his back and in doing so witness heard the sound of something striking a bucket placed in a corner. A search of the corner resulted in the discovery of the ginseng in the bucket and the scissors lying on a ledge behind it. When the scissors were shown to him defendant disclaimed them. On being informed that he would be reported to the Captain Superintendent of Police defendant entreated witness not to do so because he had a mother, a wife and a child to support.

Examined by Mr. Wolfe, Sergeant Fallon said defendant gave no answers to his questions as to how he obtained the ginseng and "the other articles." According to the estimate of one of the police interpreters the ginseng was worth about \$10. Defendant's duty was to search passengers for arms under the Piracy Prevention Ordinance.

In reply to Mr. d'Almada, Sergeant Fallon said defendant did not mention that the ginseng, etc., had been presented him by one of his relatives on the s.s. *Tai*.

In his statement made at the Police Station which was produced to the Court, defendant claimed the scissors as his property and said the remainder of the articles specified in the charge were presents for his wife and child.

Mr. d'Almada examined defendant as to his record.

Mr. Wolfe said that the defendant's record was quite fair. The only serious things against him during his three and half years' service were that he had been fined for gambling in barracks and for sleeping whilst on duty.

Defendant then explained how he met his wife's uncle on the *Tai Lee* after he had searched the hold of the ship and he was given the ginseng and the silver dollar by his relative as "lucky money" for his child, and the socks for his wife. The scissors had been given to him a few weeks ago by his uncle, a dealer in second-hand articles in Upper Lascar Row. The scissors dropped out when he pulled his handkerchief out from his trousers pocket. He said they belonged to him and that he mentioned his relative with regard to the other articles when Sergeant Fallon questioned him. The woman who talked to him on the Yuen On wharf formerly lived in the same house as he did.

Mr. d'Almada called three witnesses to support defendant's story, defendant's uncle, his wife's uncle and a man who purchased the ginseng on behalf of the second individual.

The Magistrate: It seems to me that I cannot go beyond Sergeant Fallon's statement. The conduct of the defendant is totally inconsistent with that of an innocent man and the fact that he has now produced a witness is immaterial. Defendant must be convicted. Are you pressing for imprisonment, Mr. Wolfe?

Mr. Wolfe: Yes. If we can't trust searchers.

Mr. d'Almada interposed and applied for a fine, pointing out that defendant possessed a good record.

Mr. Wolfe: That is true. But I ask your Worship to bear in mind that the public must be protected and it is not an easy matter to detect things of this sort. Defendant must have known what he was doing and must be prepared for the penalty.

Mr. Lindell: Defendant is in a position of trust. I am afraid I have no option but to send him to prison. Six weeks' hard labour.

KWANGTUNG'S BUDGET.

MILITARY ESTIMATES EXCEED TOTAL REVENUE ESTIMATES.

We take the following from the *Canton Times*:—

The Tenth Year Budget of the province for the coming fiscal year (commencing July 1st, 1921, ending June 30th, 1922) has been handed over by Governor Chen Chung-ming to the Provincial Assembly for consideration. The total amount of expenditure amounts to \$77,000,000 of which \$49,000,000 are appropriated for the department of Foreign Affairs; \$3,000,000 for the department of internal affairs; \$32,000,000 for military expenditure; \$30,000,000 for naval expenditure; \$20,000,000 for the department of education; \$20,000,000 for judicial administration and \$40,000,000 for financial administration. The total income is estimated to be approximately twenty million dollars. A reduction of the expenditure in order to balance the two columns is under consideration.

SPORT.
FOOTBALL.

Matches for to-day:

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

Division I. Kick-off 4 p.m.

Hongkong Club v. H.M.S. *Ambrose*, Club ground. Referee: Mr. Wakeham.H.M.S. *Tamar* v. South China, Navy "A" ground. Referee: Mr. Hollands.Wiltshire v. H.M.S. *Titanic*, Sookunpoo ground. Referee: Mr. Moore.

R.G.A. v. Hongkong Police, South China ground. Referee: Mr. Jones.

Division II. Kick-off 2.30 p.m.

University v. R.G.A. Reserves, Navy "B" ground. Referee: Mr. Angus.

South China "A" v. St. Joseph's, St. Josephs ground. Referee: Mr. Sayer.

United A.C. v. Kowloon Reserves, United ground. Referee: Mr. Hughes.

Wiltshire Reserves v. South China "B", Sookunpoo ground. Referee: Mr. Moore.

The Club receive the *Ambrose* on the Club ground and the home Club should win. It is still doubtful whether Railton will be out this week. The forward line, with Kuhl as inside left, has greatly improved and the Club defence is very sound just now. Savago is expected out this week, but he is out of practice. A month's absence from first class football has put him off his game.

The best game in the League this week

should be seen on the Navy "A" ground between the *Tamar* and South China. The sailors will probably have Millington, late of the *Hollyhock*, as the centre of their attack. His forceful play should greatly strengthen the sailors' front line. The defence is weak and Mitch will have plenty to do with the Chinese speedy forwards. Hudson at centre half plays a sound game.

The Chinese wing men have greatly improved and can swing the ball about while running at top speed. The inside men know when and how to shoot and a win for the Chinese is expected.

The Wiltshire receive the *Titanic* at Sookunpoo and a fast game should end in a win for the soldiers. Being third in the League table and only one point behind the leaders, the Wiltshire will be all out to hand over to their successors their position of League Champions. The Wiltshire went down to the *Hawkins* in mid-week but they were not fully represented.

The *Titanic* should give them a good game and the ground at Sookunpoo is suited to their style of play. With a little more dash in the forward line they would make a useful side.

On the South China ground the R.G.A. will have for opponents the Police.

EXHIBITION MATCH.

The Services are turning out strong teams for Monday next January 2nd when the annual match between teams chosen to represent the Navy and Army will be played at Sookunpoo. Kick-off at 3.30 p.m.

The game will be played as a charity match. Mr. Cassidy will be the referee.

UNITED A.C. v. KOWLOON.

The following will represent the United Athletic Club in this League Second Division fixture, to-day on the United ground, kick-off at 2.30 p.m.:—Beach, Bradley and Simmons; Brown, Leonard and Hyder; Blake, May, Hopper, Valentine and Urquhart. Reserve: Young.

GOLF.

CAPTAIN'S CUP (LADIES' SECTION).

The draw is as follows:—

Byes.—Mrs. Drew, Mrs. Holmes.

First round:—Mrs. Hancock v. Mrs. Crawford Morgan; Mrs. Redmond v. Mrs. Mitchell; Mrs. Evans v. Mrs. Winslow.

Byes.—Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Fitzroy Williams.

First round to be played by Saturday, January 7th; 2nd by January 14th, 3rd by the 21st, and the final by Tuesday, January 31st. 4 of difference of handicaps allowed.

POLO GYMKHANA.

A polo gymkhana, for which an interesting and varied programme of events has been arranged, will take place at the Polo Ground on Saturday, January 7th.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

MOTOR BOAT PASSENGERS FARES.

Kwok Ching was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with embezzling \$33, belonging to the Moonraker Motor Boat Company.

The defendant is employed on one of the motor boats belonging to the Company which ply for public hire at the Arsenal Pier. On December 28th at about 11 p.m. a *foi* of the Company was sent to the pier to collect the day's takings from the defendant. The boat was lying at the pier, but the defendant was missing. He was arrested the next day in Wanchai and when asked by the manager of the Company, as to the reason for his disappearance, defendant said he had been robbed and felt too ashamed to report the matter to his master. A *foi* employed as a passenger checker by the Company, told Mr. Wood that according to the entries made by him in the Company's check-book the defendant should have handed over \$33, which was the day's takings for that particular motor boat.

Mr. Wood adjourned the case until this morning when the co-examination of defendant's boat is to be called to give evidence as to the actual passengers made by passengers. The defendant was released on bail of \$200.

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ESTABLISHED 1850.

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MADE ESPECIALLY FOR US BY A WEST END TAILOR. THESE SUITS ARE MADE OF THE FINEST QUALITY MATERIAL AND EVERY STITCH IS BY HAND.

JAEGER AND "BURBERRY" OVERCOATS, IN ALL WEIGHTS, CUT ON THE LATEST WEST END FASHIONS

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IN VARIOUS SHADES OF GREY, READY TO WEAR OR MADE TO MEASURE

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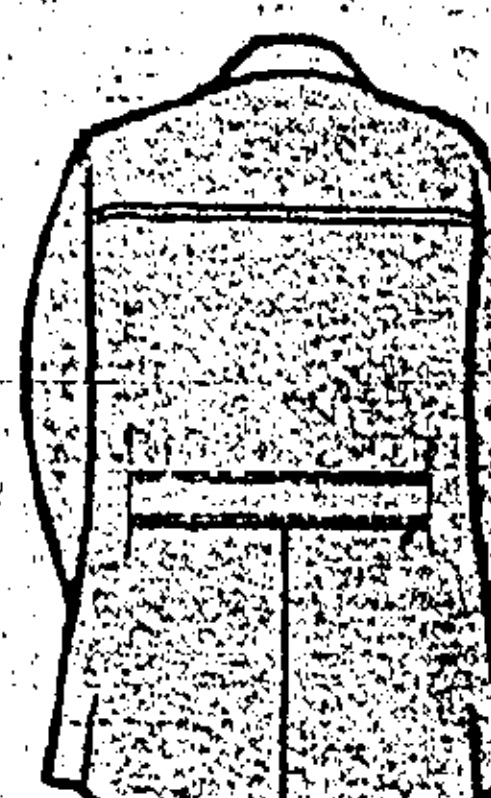
READY TO WEAR OR MADE TO MEASURE

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SPORT COATS

MADE OF FINE QUALITY TWEEDS.

From \$20.



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SAY YOU'LL BE MINE

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SUNSHINE

SUNNY TENNESSEE FOX-TROT

I WANT MY MAMMY

YOO-HOO

NOBODY'S BABY

MOLLY ON A TROLLEY

AT

ANDERSON'S

Powell

TELEPHONE 3146

WOOL

UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY.

SOCKS

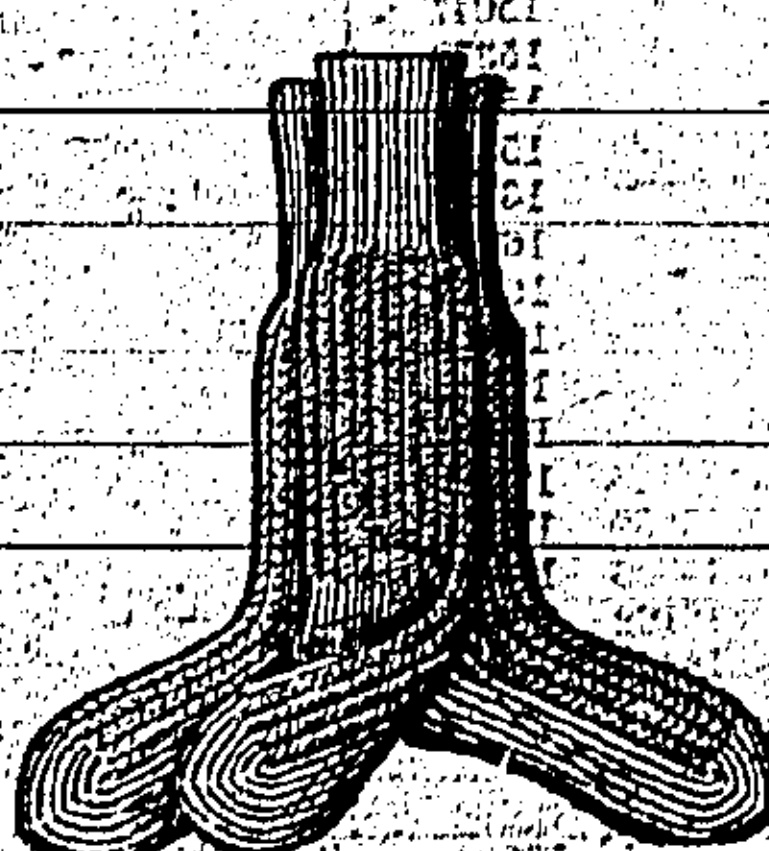
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PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on JANUARY 1st, 1922 will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 19 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Russo-Asiatic Bank.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.

BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER, Tientsin and Shanghai only.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 6% in the 2, will be—

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On £500 DEBENTURES: Per Coupon (Gross) 215. 0. 0. Less Tax at 6% in the 2 160. 0.

Net amount payable 55. 0. 0.

Payment will be made in Tails at the Demand. Buying rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.

By Order, THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, W. S. NATHAN, General Manager, [1921]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SLIP PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

NINTH DRAWING.

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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH ROUTES' AGENTS.)

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.
PROPOSED MEDIATION IN
SHANTUNG QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, December 30th.

Mediation by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Hughes in the Shantung Question was suggested to-day. Both the Chinese and Japanese refer to the strength of public opinion in their countries as a justification of refusal to make further concessions.

MR. ROOT'S FIRST RESOLUTION
ADOPTED.

WASHINGTON, December 30th.

The full Naval Committee adopted in principle Mr. Root's first resolution providing for the observance of well-recognized principles of international law by submarines.

The British delegates are discussing Mr. Root's second resolution, recognising the practical impossibility of using submarines as commerce destroyers. They have declared that they would accept it only on the understanding that the resolution would become effective upon its adoption by the five Great Powers without awaiting the others' assent.

LATER.

SUBMARINES AND MERCHANTMEN.
The proposal whereby submarines will be wholly prohibited from attacking merchantmen, which was discussed by the Naval Committee, has the fullest support of the British delegation while it is understood that both Mr. Hughes and Mr. Root personally approved of it pending discussion by the whole American delegation.

It seems very probable that the suggestion, which would largely remove the greatest evil of the submarine, will receive general and sympathetic support. Its adoption is calculated to regain much of the ground lost by the submarine tonnage decision. It is officially stated that the French delegation in committee gave general adhesion to the statement that submarines should be necessarily bound by the rules of international law.

EARLIER CABLES.

MR. BALFOUR CRITICISES THE
FRENCH DEMANDS.

WASHINGTON, December 29th.

Before attending to-day's session of the Naval Committee, Mr. Hughes conferred at length with President Harding at White House.

WASHINGTON, December 29th.
Despite Mr. Sarraut's assurance that the French demands were based on a conception of the true needs of France and her colonies, succeeding speakers did not conceal dissatisfaction with such demands.

SPEAKERS SHOW DISSATIS-

FACTION.

Mr. Balfour declared that an inferior military power with more ships could never seriously imperil a superior military power. On the other hand, with the largest submarine fleet in the world, which was powerful only for the destruction of commerce, France would greatly menace British security. Britain was unable to look with indifference on the situation thus created. Mr. Balfour promised to raise the matter again before the public conference.

Mr. Hughes, whose statements so far have been most optimistic, evidenced a modified attitude when he declared that, as a result of the limitation of capital ships, the conference would probably succeed in a fairly satisfactory manner. Mr. Hughes pointed out that the French submarine plans involved assumption that Britain and the United States would increase their tonnage proportionately. Furthermore, cruisers and destroyers would have to be provided in numbers adequate to deal with the situation created by a large submarine fleet, thus threatening an expansion of armaments, which was the antithesis of the objects of the Conference.

LATER.

THE QUESTION OF AIRCRAFT.

It is understood that the report of the subcommittee on aviation will recommend that no limitations be placed on the construction of aircraft, but that their use in war time be sharply defined.

INGERSOLL CO.

RECEIVERSHIP.

A BRITISH COMPANY'S DIS-

CLAIMER.

LONDON, December 29th.
The British Ingersoll Watch Company announce that they are not connected with the firm of Robert Ingersoll and Brother (of New York), to whom yesterday's message referred.

LATEST CABLES.

MARSHAL JOFFRE IN SIAM.
HEARTY WELCOME AND SPLENDID
ENTERTAINMENT.

PARIS, December 29th.

The French press notices the friendly reception of Marshal Joffre during his stay in Bangkok. It says that France is very favourably impressed by the hearty welcome and the splendid entertainment offered to the Marshal.

THE EGYPTIAN SITUATION.
ZAGLUL AND OTHERS LEAVE FOR
CEYLON.

CAIRO, December 30th.

Zaghlul and five of the other arrested persons sailed from Suez to Ceylon last night.

EARLIER CABLES.

CABMEN AT ALEXANDRIA STRIKE.

ALEXANDRIA, December 29th.

The cabmen have struck for political purposes.

ITALIAN BANK SUSPENDS
PAYMENT.GOVERNMENT GRANTS A PARTIAL
MORATORIUM.

ROME, December 29th.

The Banca Italiana Disconto has suspended payment. The Government has declared a partial moratorium with the object of dealing with the situation. Crowds are thronging the premises, which are protected by the police.

LATER.

The newspapers state there is no fear of the suspension adversely affecting other big banks. It is stated that the Government, besides granting a moratorium, has taken steps to guarantee the bank's creditors and place it eventually in a more favourable position.

NEW YORK BANK ALSO CLOSES.

NEW YORK, December 29th.

The Italian Discount Trust Company, with deposits amounting to \$13,000,000, closed its doors following a run by depositors. The bank is the correspondent of the Banca Italiana Disconto.

REPARATIONS QUESTION.

GERMAN REPRESENTATIVES GO
TO PARIS.

PARIS, December 29th.

Dr. Baumbach and Herr Fischer have left Berlin for Paris at it is reported, the invitation of authoritative British quarters, although the visit is unofficial.

LATER.

It is officially announced that Herr Fischer and other German representatives called on the Reparation Commission inquiring whether an immediate answer is required to the Note dated on the 17th inst. The Commission replied that the German Government is alone capable of judging what opportunity it has had for replying. Moreover, Germany's request for a moratorium could not be considered by the Commission until it had received the particulars requested in the Note.

CONSULS' SALARIES.

LORD NORTHCLEFFE ON CONSULAR
APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, December 29th.

In connection with Lord Northcliffe's statement at Bangkok, Mr. Balfour, Vice-President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, interviewed by the Times, said that our Consuls should be well paid in order to hold their own with other Consuls. It was a fundamental principle that Consuls should be allowed to develop their own initiative. Officials of the Consular Department of the Foreign Office emphasised that more was done than was generally appreciated. Pay in the general and the Levant services had been increased. The officials also pointed out the difficulty of obtaining recruits and of securing suitable housing accommodation at reasonable rentals. All salaries were held by British subjects.

RUSSIA'S DEBTS.

BRITISH CREDITORS' ASSOCIATION
SUPPORTS CONFERENCE IDEA.

LONDON, December 29th.

The Association of British Creditors of Russia has issued a statement warmly approving the suggestion for an international conference on Russia, and declaring that payment of Russia's debts cannot be expected unless Russia is admitted to the comity of nations and thus given facilities to create means for payment.

LATER.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT IN
STOCKS.

A general improvement has been registered on the stock-exchange in Russian shares following the official announcement that the Soviets have approached the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Company requesting a resumption of negotiations for the return of the company's properties.

NETHERLANDS E. INDIES.

A LOAN OF \$100,000,000 IN AMERICA.

THE HAGUE, December 29th.

The First Chamber of the State-General has adopted the Bill authorizing a loan of \$100,000,000 in America for the Dutch Indies at a maximum interest of 7½ per cent. The first instalment of thirty millions is being issued immediately.

GERMAN NOTE CURRENCY.

ANOTHER M. 4,423,000,000 ISSUED.

LONDON, December 29th.

The Reichsbank note circulation has been increased to M. 108,986,000,000. The week's increase amounts to M. 4,423,000,000.

"RIZAL DAY."

A FILIPINO COMMEMORATION.

One knew that cosmopolitan Hongkong offered hospitality to Filipinos, among other nationalities, but it was rather surprising to see, last night, that the members of that community are sufficiently numerous in the Colony to fill a large room at the City Hall for a concert, especially when frequently meagre attendance at European concerts is remembered.

The occasion was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of Dr. José Rizal, a Filipino revolutionary who was killed by the Spaniards on December 30th, 1896. An elaborate programme of classical music was made possible by the attendance of the Hon. Mr. L. Quesada, Governor of Cavite, one of the foremost politicians in the Philippines. Mr. Osorio, addressed the gathering in Spanish. Two masterly pianoforte solos by Mr. Harry Oro were a feature of a long and interesting programme which concluded with the Filipino National Anthem, the "Star Spangled Banner" and "God Save the King."

SPANISH CASHIER DETAINED
EXTRADITION TO PHILIPPINES
APPLIED FOR.WANTED ON A CHARGE OF
EMBEZZLEMENT.

Mr. G. G. N. Tinson, acting on behalf of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, applied to Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's office, yesterday afternoon, for the extradition of a young well-dressed Spaniard, named Juan Antonio Valles Perez, who is wanted in the Philippines on a charge of embezzlement of 4,275 pesos the property of Messrs. Smith, Bell & Co. who are the Agents for the Asiatic Petroleum Company there. Perez was employed as a cashier with Messrs. Smith, Bell & Co. and has been wanted for some considerable time. For the last month or so he has been flitting between Canton, Macao and Hongkong. He was first arrested on December 28th on his arrival from Macao for not being in possession of a passport. After being detained for nearly two days he was released. He was arrested on the embezzlement charge at 2.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Hollywood Road by Detective Sgt. K. Shannon.

The Magistrate after hearing evidence regarding the arrest informed the defendant that an application for his extradition to the Philippines had been made where he would be tried on a charge of having embezzled 4,275 pesos on a date not stated.

Mr. Tinson: We don't know definitely, but it was some time in July.

The Magistrate: The charge is made by Messrs. Smith, Bell & Co. who are the agents for the Asiatic Petroleum Co. and you are charged with embezzling this money on a date after the 1st July.

Mr. Tinson: He is the cashier for Smith, Bell & Co.

Defendant: He (the Sergeant) arrested me on the December 28th as I came off the steamer from Macao. He says I was only arrested to-day. How is that correct? I say that I was not allowed a chance to vindicate myself.

The Magistrate: If you have been unlawfully detained you can claim damages. The defendant: I have been unlawfully detained without an opportunity to get in touch with my friends. I have no lawyer to defend me.

The Magistrate: You will have an opportunity now.

The Magistrate to Mr. Tinson: When do you expect to have the official papers here?

Mr. Tinson: They are on the way and should not be long. They have been prepared for this for some time.

A formal remand was granted to Friday next.

The defendant: Can I have permission to communicate with some of my friends?

The Magistrate: Yes.

VALID NOTICE TO QUIT.
JUDGMENT IN A RENTS' ORDIN-

ANCE ACTION.

The Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz), gave judgment yesterday in a case heard earlier in the week in which a Chinese landlord sought to obtain possession of premises at No. 143, Queen's Road Central.

His Honour said that the plaintiff gave notice to quit to the tenants on August 30th last and on December 6th the writ in this action was issued claiming possession and mesne profits. Mr. Hewitt, architect for the plaintiff, had put in a plan showing a projected reconstruction of the premises which he stated would make the tenement a new building within the meaning of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903. It was admitted that the alterations and additions shown on the plans referred to in the notice of August 30th did not amount to such a reconstruction. These plans were in fact inspected by the tenants who, on seeing them, decided to defend the action.

It was argued for the plaintiff that the Rents Ordinance, under which the notices to quit were issued, did not require, as did the later Amending Ordinance, that the notice should give particulars of the intended reconstruction and that all was required was three months' notice to quit.

The Judge held that this contention was unsound—the notice was not such as the Ordinance required. It was, in fact, an invalid notice and no order for possession could be based upon it. True, under the Rents Ordinance a notice in general terms was sufficient—provided it complied with the conditions of section 4 (1) (f). But this was not such a notice and it was not based on any ground contemplated by section 4. Fresh notices were necessary if the plaintiff desired to obtain possession. The plaintiff must be non-suited with costs.

Mr. O. A. S. Russ appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. G. Vaux represented the tenants.

TANG SHAO YI AND THE
CANTON GOVERNMENT.

[BY ORRIN KATH FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

The triumvirate which has long directed the efforts of the Constitutional Government at Canton consists of Sun Yat Sen, Wu Ting Fang and Tang Shao Yi. Sun is now leading the armies of the Southern provinces against the warriors of the North; Wu is the head of affairs in Canton; but Tang is enjoying a bucolic life on his estate at the old ancestral home in Heung Shan. Much capital has been made of the absence of Tang from Canton by those who are antipathetic toward the Southern Government. There is frequent reference to his "desertion of Sun Yat Sen," of his "disgrace with the whole movement," etc.

So general is the approval of the Canton Government in Canton itself that it seemed desirable to discuss the situation with this ex-adherent and discover its weaknesses. It is not an easy task to reach the interior of the province by motor boat journey of several hours from Macao; several more hours by chair; a night in a Chinese village; and a last lap in a rickshaw before we arrive at Tang-Ka, the ancestral home of the Tangs. But it is a delightful country. Lack of water makes it unsuitable for agriculture so it is sparsely populated and it is possible to enjoy for once in China the open air, the hills and the sea without the disturbing elements which result from overcrowded humanity.

Once at Tang-Ka and welcomed to the hospitable home of Tang Shao Yi, the difficulties of the journey are forgotten. Here the Chinese Cincinnatus, resting after his long years of public service, first as an official in the Manchu régime, the only living man who has acted as master of ceremonies in the ancient worship by the Emperor at the Altar of Heaven, the first Prime Minister of the infant republic, and since then one of the faithful band which has striven against insuperable odds to preserve and establish that republic in spite of the machinations of those who would strangle it, returns to the home of his fathers and delves in the ancestral soil. Not that Tang Shao Yi has returned to farming in any real sense. True he wears the baggy pants, loons strapped in at the ankle, the rough coat and the unshapen hat of the yokel, and he wields the pick and the spade with the enthusiasm of the amateur, but his farming is all in a vast garden which rambles over the hills and the valleys back of Tang-Ka, a garden which is quite evidently the luxury of a wealthy man rather than the support of a labouring one. This garden is Tang's pride and it was in one of its many little shelter houses that we sat to discuss what was passing in the world outside.

The Washington Conference was first disposed of. "It is a farce," said Mr. Tang, "for the chief actors are those who have selfish interests to serve in the Far East. How can China hope for any good from it?"

"But the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has been killed. China has desired that for many years. Is not that at least one good result?"

"But now they have a four-power alliance. Four nations instead of two. That is worse."

"We had not yet had the terms of the Quadruple agreement so that Tang's judgment was based upon the preliminary reports and may well have been modified in the light of later dispatches which showed that this treaty was not an alliance in any sense and that it made no mention of China."

"What is going to happen to the Peking Government?"

"It will go to pieces," he said, "and then Teao Kun will put in another dummy as president or take the office himself. Chang Tse-liu will support the new arrangement if he can be vice-president. They will at least keep up the semblance of a government in Peking so they can handle the revenues and sell China's birthright to any nation that will pay money to them."

"What of the Canton Government, Mr. Tang? Have you severed your relations with it?"

"I certainly have not," he replied emphatically. "I am Minister of Finance in the Government and am in constant touch with its activities. As long as its only financial support is from the Provisional Government there is no work for me to do. The only matter of importance was a negotiation with the foreign banks over the balance left by the previous government. This had already been taken up by Dr. Wu Ting Fang before I took office. Therefore it was best for him to continue the negotiations. As soon as it is possible to finance the Constitutional Government independently there will be work for me and I shall go the moment I am needed. There is absolutely no truth in the report that I have deserted the southern movement or that I am displeased with what the others have done. There are many things in which I think some of the younger men go too fast. The wide streets, for instance, they forget the hot sun in summer and the shelter which the old narrow streets afforded. But they mean right and they will learn with experience. With the movement itself I am wholly in sympathy and will take my part in it the moment there is work for me to do."

"You do not disapprove of Dr. Sun's northern expedition, then?"

"Dr. Sun's northern expedition is an absolute necessity. It is not likely that it will be able to reach and take Peking, but it was forced upon us by the Peking Government's mandates and proclamations to the world that China was united under its rule. China is not united under the rule of the clique which holds the power in Peking and never will be. It is necessary that the rest of the world should know this; that they should know that the country south of the Yangtze is at least in its determination to establish a real democratic government in China."

"What if Wu Pei Fu should swing over to Dr. Sun? Would not that make it possible for you to go on to Peking?"

"I certainly have not," he replied emphatically. "I am Minister of Finance in the Government and am in constant touch with its activities. As long as its only financial support is from the Provisional Government there is no work for me to do. The only matter of importance was a negotiation with the foreign banks over the balance left by the previous government. This had already been taken up by Dr. Wu Ting Fang before I took office. Therefore it was best for him to continue the negotiations. As soon as it is possible to finance the Constitutional Government independently there will be work for me and I shall go the moment I am needed. There is absolutely no truth in the report that I have deserted the southern movement or that I am displeased with what the others have done. There are many things in which I think some of the younger men go too fast. The wide streets, for instance, they forget the hot sun in summer and the shelter which the old narrow streets afforded. But they mean right and they will learn with experience. With the movement itself I am wholly in sympathy and will take my part in it the moment there is work for me to do."

"Wu Pei Fu will not do that. He hasn't got the backbone. He will remain neutral and then make the best of whatever happens. I know him well and he will never take up either cause unless he is forced to."

"But without him do you think it is possible for the southern armies to cross the Yangtze?"

"It is hardly probable and I don't know that we want to. We can control all of the provinces south of the Yangtze and establish a real republic here. The people will not stand for more civil war at present and we shall have to let the north go its own way for the time being. Then, when the people there get tired of military domination, they will throw off the yoke of the Peking crowd and join us and China will again be united."

"Will it be under Sun Yat Sen?"

"That we cannot tell at this time. Dr. Sun himself says he is a revolutionary leader and not an administrator. No one who knows Dr. Sun questions his sincerity. He is absolutely honest and when the time comes, and success again comes to the revolution, it is quite probable that he will retire as unselfishly as he did in 1912, and turn over the administrative work to others."

"Do you think it will be possible to get the Powers to withdraw their recognition and support from Peking?"

"That is out of the question. There are too many of them that want just what a government in China as they have now at Peking. It makes it easier for them to rob China of her resources and her opportunities. It is hardly probable that they can be persuaded to withdraw recognition under such circumstances. Our hope is that we can bring home to them to see the injustice of taking the revenue from the southern provinces and turning it over to the Peking militarists to use in waging war upon the very southern provinces from which it comes. I mean by that that the only right course is to recognize the Peking Government only over that part of the country where there is some shadow of actual Peking control. If we can just get them to recognize the actual facts in the matter—that China is divided into two great sections, and that only one of those is even nominally under the authority of the Peking Government—we shall be in a fair way to a settlement of China's internal troubles. The recognition of the Constitutional Government at Canton would follow naturally and its jurisdiction over the southern provinces would be acknowledged. We could then soon organize a real republic in these provinces, disband the troops, proceed with our internal development, devote our attention to industry and commerce, and bring South China at least into its proper place in the economic and political life of the Far East. And believe that the North would soon fall into line. The people there would see the difference between democratic government and the despotism of militarists and would rise and drive them out. With the people of the North free to determine their own government, they would want a united China again and the Republic of China would at last be a reality instead of a name."

"But if the Powers recognized two governments in China that would be doing the very thing they have repeatedly pledged themselves not to do—violating the territorial integrity of China."

"That pledge was against the impairment of the integrity by other powers. It was never directed toward the separation of China into two sections by the Chinese themselves. And that condition actually exists. The Powers say they do not recognize the Canton Government. But their officials are constantly dealing with our officials. They have to: it is the only way they can get anything done down here: there is no use in going to Peking about it. Now even the Portuguese Minister has had to come down here from Peking to discuss the Macao matter. The foreign consuls are constantly corresponding with our government and our officials sign passports and other necessary commercial documents which the foreign governments accept. No pledge would be broken and the Chinese people would be far better off if the Powers would legally accept the situation that actually exists and recognize the actual government of the South as a member of the family of nations. If they really want to bring about peace and order in China that is the quickest and the easiest way."

FIJI "ANTI-WASTERS."

ELECTED MEMBERS REFUSE TO
VOTE SUPPLIES.

SUVA (Fiji), November 7th.

The Legislative Council has adjourned sine die, the elected members having refused to vote supplies. The elected members have sent a telegram to the Secretary of State for the Colonies protesting against the spending of £240,000 on a new Government House. They suggested that £20,000 would be enough.

Notwithstanding the unprecedented revenue for 1921, the accumulated deficit exceeds £200,000. The elected members consider that certain new taxation which has been proposed would injure industries.

MAROONI AND SCHOOLBOYS.

WIRELESS.

A Rome schoolboy, the son of Commandatore Strigher, ex-Minister of the Treasury and Director of the Banca d'Italia, recently found himself in trouble with his schoolmasters for fixing up a wireless telegraph apparatus with friends outside his school. When his apparatus was examined, however, it was found to have several innovations and improvements of considerable importance on the present systems.

According to the *Corriere della Sera*, Senator Marconi, who has seen the installation, has sent for the schoolboy, who is now working with him.

SINGAPORE TO LONDON BY
MOTOR CYCLE.

INTREPID ADVENTURERS.

The *Straits Times* is informed that Mr. E. A. F. Johnstone and Mr. E. D. Hill, of Johore, intend to take a "trip from Singapore to London by motor cycle." They were to leave on December 20th, and mean, they say, to proceed through Malaya, Siam, Burma, India, Baluchistan, Persia, Anatolia, etc., etc.

Mr. Hill is afraid that in Burma and Siam the roads may be poor owing to the mountainous nature of the country. He hopes to be more afraid than this, says our Singapore contemporary. There are no roads at all through Siam and Burma. Communication from Bangkok to the north of Siam is by railway and water. Paddy fields abound, but paddy is a somewhat muddy cultivation, and in these fields a motor cycle—presumably carried on one's back—is more of a handicap than a help. The prospect of motor cycling through the teak forests of northern Siam and Burma also presents difficulties, especially as the adventurers anticipate that they will be "obliged to carry on their machines a heavy reserve of petrol, food and water."

Our contemporary adds: We wish Mr. Hill and Mr. Johnstone all the success in the world. When they get through to London they will have accomplished a feat in comparison with which aeroplane voyages from England to Australia fade to insignificance. On the face of it the chances seem rather in favour of the two gentlemen who some weeks ago started out to walk from Singapore to London—and who yesterday were reported to have reached Kuala Lumpur—but the world is constantly being astonished by fresh feats of skill and daring, and the heavy cost of ocean travel pushes people to desperate lengths.

Mr. Johnstone's machine is a 4 h.p. Triumph. Mr. Hill's is a 2 1/2 h.p. Douglas. The Dunlop Tyre Company has arranged for these two intrepid motor cyclists to get supplies of tyres and tyre accessories along the route, and the company has a depot at practically every town that may be passed.

MORE OIL-FIRED SHIPS.

EFFECT ON "COLLIERIES."

The interesting fact is contained in the Annual Report for 1920-21 of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, that, for the first time, of the steamers built to class during the year those propelled by means of oil fuel exceed in total tonnage those fitted with boilers for the use of coal only. With the exception of three steamers representing 8,581 tons, all vessels built to class in the United States during the same period were fitted for burning oil fuel.

Much space is devoted in the report to the increase in recent years in the numbers of vessels built for the carriage of oil in bulk, of vessels burning oil fuel, and motor vessels.

The oil tank vessels of all types built to class during the year amounted to 112 of 614,464 tons gross, or more than 13 per cent. of the total tonnage classed. The following table shows the increase in the amount of tonnage of all vessels of these types recorded in the Society's Register Book in 1914 and in each of the last three years:—

Register Book.	Tankers. (Steamers and Motors).	Gross Tons.
July, 1914	1,478,988	
July, 1919	2,920,113	
July, 1920	3,334,314	
July, 1921	4,419,688	

Vessels to the number of 553, representing 1,667,115 gross tons—or 53 per cent. of the total tonnage of new vessels classed during the year—were fitted for burning oil fuel.

In the next table is shown the great increase during the last three years in the number of vessels either originally fitted to burn oil fuel or subsequently adapted to that purpose. The figures represent all vessels recorded in the Society's Register Book, and for comparison those for 1914 are included:—

Register Book.	Vessels Burning Oil-Fuel. Gross Tons.
July, 1914	1,310,209
July, 1919	5,338,878
July, 1920	9,359,334
July, 1921	12,796,635

The report points out that some impression of the industrial significance of the change will be obtained when it is realized that the consumption of coal, in the case of steamers now in existence which are fitted for oil fuel, would represent something approaching 20,000,000 tons per annum or about 2.7 per cent. of the quantity of coal brought to the surface in the United Kingdom during 1920.

SUPER-SUBMARINES.

SURFACE SPEED OF 21 KNOTS.

Great expectations are entertained by the United States naval engineers of a new type of submarine motive plant comprising a combination of gas and electric propulsion, which is to be installed on three "super-submarines," two of which have just been laid down at the Portsmouth (New Hampshire) navy yard. It is believed that the new type will result in a greatly improved operation, and some even express the opinion that it will make possible a cruising radius of 10,000 miles.

The boats will be of 2,025 tons and will have a length of 300ft. They are to be equipped with electric engines developing 4,500 h.p., which are designed to give a speed of 21 knots on the surface and of 10 knots submerged. The armament will consist of one 5in. gun, the amount that it can be used as an anti-aircraft gun, and six torpedo-tubes, for which 16 torpedoes will be carried. Reuter.

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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
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PICTURE OF PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 2.)

heard him and a speech of two hours' duration after, probably a speech of similar length in the Law Courts, with notes as fresh and clear as at the end as at the beginning. Yet he never lifted his voice above the tones of good society in a drawing room. Shouting, over-vehement in manner, words, voice, or gesture were examples of real oratorical effectiveness. In speaking, as in golf, the first rule was "Don't press." (Laughter.) A member of the House of Commons who felt his competence to take a part in his country's politics must for get much of his natural delicacy. Politics was in some respects a tiger, and where the tiger that could claw most mercilessly got to the top. A member must catch the Speaker's eye whenever he could, though he had to stand up by the side of his best friend in competition with him. Of course, a politician made enemies if he asserted himself thus, but he would give them an apothegm:

"Cultivate enemies; they keep you going." (Laughter.)

He would advise a journalist to abandon journalism, if he could, when he entered politics. The two did not go well together. The hardest of all political jobs for a member of Parliament was to write a nightly article, especially of a descriptive character. During his first years of Parliamentary life he often had to sit down at four o'clock in the morning to write his Parliamentary article, and that after he had been speaking constantly during a hot Parliamentary sitting. Parliamentary chronicling tended to paralyse Parliamentary effectiveness; it was a horrible kill-joy. When one was enjoying an amusing or exciting scene and tingled with a desire to join in it, he suddenly remembered he required another half-column description, and he had to rush off to write it. (Laughter.) The best thing ever said of journalism was that it was a good thing to get into if they could get out of it. (Laughter.) As a rule they never did get out of it. (Laughter.) No member of Parliament should ever forget that politics was the most jealous of mistresses. The House of Commons was a place of business mainly, where oratorical appeals to fundamental passions were exceptional. "a dull place with some great moments," as Disraeli said. He had seen plenty of men of moderate abilities surpass men with greater abilities by simple assiduity in attendance in the House of Commons. He would give them two apothegms:

"Small men with great industry beat big men with little," and
"Great Parliamentary gifts are compatible with very small real intelligence."

Nothing was intellectually more contemptible than some of the apostrophes which swept the House off its feet by their aptness and their venom. The House was often only a mob with the infectious passion of a mob. There was often a higher level of real intelligence at a shareholders' meeting than in a debate which the House of Commons considered brilliant. He had heard as great things from pulpits as from platforms, but they were unrecorded. The real creator of reputation to-day, and always, was publicity. As Horace, who to-day would be writing for a syndicate, reminded the world: There were Kings before Agamemnon; but they had not the sacred poet as their publicity agent. For that was what Horace meant by the sacred poet. Don't let them then over-rate Parliament; but don't underrate it. It was the Grand Inquest of the nation; the greatest of protections against oppression or corruption; it stood between the nation and anarchy. Those who tried to decry it were enemies of the nation. Orderly progress must come through representative institutions, and orderly progress was the only progress that was sane and stable. (Cheers.)

EARL BEATTY IN AMERICA.

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

Earl Beatty, addressing the convention of the American Legion at Kansas City, declared comradeship was the great lesson of the war, and charged ex-soldiers not only to keep alive that spirit themselves, but to inculcate it in others engaged in the important pursuits of peace. "The spirit of comradeship which animated our fighting men," he continued, "must animate our nation, so that they may with- out let or hindrance, engage in friendly rivalry in commerce, to their mutual advantage and to the betterment of conditions of life." Lord Beatty eulogised the altruism of America in coming into the war despite the fact she was far removed from the scenes of carnage, and praised the valour of American fighting-men. He declared the war had created a bond of unity between the Great Powers who had withstood the onslaughts of the enemy, and, referring to the union of the Anglo-American naval forces under his command, he said that those who had been in tight places together knew well that success or failure depended upon complete unity of purpose and comradeship. Lord Beatty added:

"Might I quote as an instance of true comradeship and unity of purpose my own experience? When the magnificent squadrons of the American navy joined the Grand Fleet and served under my command they were commanded by a distinguished officer who recognised to the full the necessity of fulfilling these requirements. He imbued this doctrine and spirit in those under his command, and such was the earnestness of his gallant men that this task was simple. They absorbed his interpretation of comradeship so thoroughly that in an incredibly short time, this American squadron was as much a part of the great machine as any other unit; and in the operations which took place in the North Sea the British ships were as often under the command of the American Admiral as the American ships were under the command of British Admirals."

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CANFA ... via Suez Canal ... 10th Jan. 1922
CITY OF CAMBRIDGE ... via Suez Canal ... 30th Jan.
CITY OF DURHAM ... via Suez Canal ... 30th Jan.
KHEMUN ... via Suez Canal ... 10th Feb.

* Calls at Boston if sufficient indentment offers.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER & DEPT. CARRIER SAILING DATE

SHANGHAI KUBE & YOKOHAMA ... "CAP ARCONA" ... 15,000 ... On or about 10th Jan.

MARSEILLES via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUZUKI & PORT SAID ... "ANGKOR" ... 12,000 ... On or about 2nd Jan.
"PORTHOS" ... 20,000 ... On or about 16th Jan.

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(AND RETURN)

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HAIHONG ... Capt. J. S. Thomson FRIDAY Jan. 6th at 12 Noon
HAIHONG ... Capt. W. Cooper TUESDAY Jan. 10th at 12 Noon

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DONGOLA"	8,000	4th Jan. 1922	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	8,200	12th Jan.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"EGYPT"	7,941	18th Jan.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHMIR"	8,841	1st Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NAGOYA"	8,854	15th Feb.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	1st Mar.	do.
"SICILIA"	6,700	14th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KHIVA"	9,017	15th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	8,093	29th Mar.	do.
"NOVARA"	8,850	12th Apr.	do.
"KALYAN"	8,967	26th Apr.	do.
"PLASSY"	7,346	10th May	do.
"DONGOLA"	8,000	24th May	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA" ... 7,000 ... 3rd Jan. 1922 ... Calcutta via Singapore Penang and Rangoon

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA" ... 6,000 ... 10th Jan. ... Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS" ... 4,500 ... 6th Feb.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"EURYALUS" ... 3,800 ... 1st Jan. 12 Noon ... Amoy.
"DILWARA" ... 8,200 ... 1st Jan. ... Shanghai only.
"TORILIA" ... 5,200 ... 5th Jan. ... Shanghai and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS" ... 4,500 ... 17th Jan. ... Yokohama direct.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.ARGENT MARU (omitting Marseilles) ... Tuesday, 17th Jan.
BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICECANADA MARU ... Friday, 15th Jan.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE"JAVA MARU" ... Tuesday, 17th Jan.
"MALAYA MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Feb.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE.

"BURHO MARU" ... Monday, 2nd Jan.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand via Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER SERVICE touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Tuesday, 3rd Jan.

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Friday, 20th Jan.

NEW YORK PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

HAGUE MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Jan.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"HAMBURG MARU" ... Friday, 10th Mar.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Friday, 6th Jan.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.R.K. wharves at the Harbor Office.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Sunday, 1st Jan.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 8th Jan.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"SOBU MARU" ... Thursday, 15th Jan.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINE AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer Sidney & Melbourne via Port, via Hongkong for Australia

"TAIYUN" ... About 14th Jan. ... About 16th Jan.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provision, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Refreshment, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & New Guinea Ports. For Freight and Passage, apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

PORT COURTESY ... "KURICHOW" ... On 31st Dec. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ... "SHANTUNG" ... On 31st Dec. 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE ... "KUNGHOW" ... On 1st Jan. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI ... "KUNGHOW" ... On 3rd Jan. 10 A.M.
SWATOW & HANGKOW ... "KUNGHOW" ... On 3rd Jan. 10 A.M.
HONGKONG ... "KUNGHOW" ... On 5th Jan. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ... "KUNGHOW" ... On 7th Jan. 10 P.M.
FAHPOI & HAIPHONG ... "KUNGHOW" ... On 7th Jan. 4 P.M.SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all European and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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FOR VICTORIA VANCOUVER SEATTLE

From Hongkong Arrive Seattle

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE.

S.S. "SILVER STATE" ... Seattle Jan. 1st ... Jan. 20th.

S.S. "PINE TREE STATE" ... Seattle Jan. 2nd 1922 ... Jan. 20th.

S.S. "PINE TREE STATE" ... Seattle Jan. 14th ... Jan. 31st.

S.S. "WENATCHER" ... Seattle Jan. 14th ... Feb. 14th.

S.S. "WENATCHER" ... Seattle Jan. 20th ... Feb. 28th.

S.S. "BAY STATE" ... Seattle Jan. 20th ... Feb. 28th.

S.S. "BAY STATE" ... Seattle Feb. 9th ... Feb. 28th.

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SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "C. LYMON" ... Jan. 8th.

S.S. "LAKE FABER" ... Jan. 15th.

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For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama

S.S. "SUBUGA" ... 2nd half Jan. 1922.

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Freight steamers

For BOSTON

and/or

NEW YORK

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... (via Suez) 12th Jan.

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